The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28624—New Series.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1891.

CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

BEST CLARETS.

We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15-0	8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0	8-8
11-0	6-8		11 0	6-8
25-0	13-8	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	25-0	13-8
22-0	12-0		22-0	12-0
37-8	19-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	37-8	19-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO S. S. "MIRZAPORE."

THE P. and O. Company WAIVE THEIR CLAIM to general average contribution on account of the ACCIDENT to the "Mirzapore," and any deposits collected will be refunded upon application.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th Dec.
B.L. ROSETTA	3411	700	C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	9th „
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	16th „
† PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	23rd „
B.L. PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	6th Feb.
B.L. THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	13th „
† RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	20th „
B.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. B. Daniel	27th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Mar.
B.L. KHEDIVE	3888	600	L. H. Moule	12th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th „
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Apr.
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th „
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	30th „
B.L. PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	7th May.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	14th „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Masagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessls.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.,
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	31st Dec.
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	14th Jan.
ROHILLA	3387	700	C. S. Tocque	28th „
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th Feb.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th December 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers Heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets, Special Rates for Families.

The following and other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1892.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 12th Jan., 1892.

For Handbooks of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 8, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan. '92.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Feb. '92.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	18th Jan. '92.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons,	H.P.	To sail
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	24th Dec. 91

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, December 1, 1891.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR.

THE MALA REAL PORTUGUEZA Line S. S. "IBO," 1,060 tons, Captain COSTA, will leave as above on SATURDAY, 2nd January, taking Cargo and Passengers for Lamoo, Mombassa, Ibo, Mozambique, Quillimane, Delagoa Bay, &c., to be transhipped at Zanzibar. For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents,
Khoja Mohlla, Mandvie.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a Week, Contains Shipping Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News. Subscription—Rs. 12 a year.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on 26th December, at 10 a.m.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1168 tons, on the 30th December, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 27th December, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,114 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 24th December, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd December, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates : Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired ; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co. LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	about 5th Jan. '92.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	„ 23rd „
ROUMANIA	W. S. Young	3387	„ 5th Feb.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, December 2nd, 1891.

BOMBAY-LONDON S. S. COMPANY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Will sail on
QUEEN OF INDIA	3691	End of Dec. for Marseilles and Hull.
†*EMPRESS OF THE EAST	3200	Early in Feb. for Marseilles and Cardiff.
*ANNIE BARROW	3085	Middle of Feb. for Plymouth.
MARY BEYTS	3790	End of Feb. for Plymouth.
†MINNA CRAIG	4700	Early in March for Marseilles and Cardiff.

These Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers.

† Carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.
* Have passenger Cabins and Saloons amidship.

The Cabins and Saloons in all the Steamers are on upper deck.

For full particulars Apply to

MESSRS. BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

TREACHER and Co.'s ESTABLISHMENTS at BYCULLA and the FORT will be CLOSED, on SATURDAY, the 26th instant.

TREACHER & Co., LD.

ANTIDOLORICON,

A CURE FOR HEADACHE, NEURALGIA SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

BEING solid in form, it is simple and cleanly in application, and affords great relief by being gently rubbed over the painful part.

Cash, Re. 1-4. Credit, Re. 1-6 Per Bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH-PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses and preserves the Teeth, strengthens the Gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the Mouth and fragrance to the Breath.

Per Jar, suitable for the Toilet Table,
Cash, Re. 1-2. Credit Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S

SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate Skin well adapted as an Absorbent Powder for

TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA,
and guaranteed to be
Free from Arsenic or other Injurious Matter.

Small size tin .... Cash Re. 0 10
Double size tin......... „ „ 1 0

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
PHARMACISTS AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO. LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, &c., BY RECENT APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
CHEMICAL APPARATUS,
METEOROLOGICAL, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, AND PHILOSOPHICAL
INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES,
PHARMACEUTICAL APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES, PURE CHEMICALS
FOR MEDICINAL USE OR ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH,
PHARMACOPŒIAL PREPARATIONS
OF GUARANTEED UNIFORMITY AND STRENGTH,
MEDICINE CHESTS,
INVALIDS' REQUISITES, AND DIETETIC ARTICLES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND BEST QUALITY.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

Of each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant Supervision of thoroughly Qualified and Experienced

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

An exact Copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS, AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession are being continually added to the Stock.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

O YES! O YES!! O YES!!!
NOW ON VIEW

YE GRAND OLDE ENGLISH CUSTOM OF YE

CHRISTMAS TREE.

All ye goode Fairies have visited BYCULLA with Dolls, Sweets, Games, Wonderful Toys, Working Trains and many other Wonderful Things for good Boys and good Girls, and have charterred MESSRS. PHILLIPS & Co.'s new Building, Victoria House, Byculla, for the show.

ALL COME! FOR 8 ANNAS EVERY CHILD
will get a Balloon and draw for some of these
WONDERFUL TOYS. NO BLANKS. ALL PRIZES.
DON'T FORGET.

PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,

VICTORIA HOUSE, BYCULLA.

"A VERY CHOICE PARCEL." WALKING LATEST NOVELTIES.
FOR "XMAS PRESENTS" STICKS.

Kentish Cherry, Kendal-Hazel Ceylon-Vines, Black Thorn, Spur Oak, Orange, Ground Ash	From Re. 1 6
Malacca and Ebony—"Mashers"—Silver-mounted	From Rs. 3 8
Handsome Silver-mounted Sticks and Canes	From Rs. 5 4

HOAR & CO., {STICK IMPORTERS,} BOMBAY.

BASEL MISSION.

BALMATTHA, MANGALORE AND CANNANORE HAND-MADE

TABLE LINEN AND TWEEDS

IN GREAT VARIETIES OF PATTERN AND DESIGNS.
Can be had in RETAIL at FACTORY PRICES.
DEPOT, NO. 21, MEADOW STREET,

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

UNADULTERATED, PURE AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC, AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY, TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

PUBLIC WASTE!

MANY TRADES have experienced periods of depression due, chiefly, to one common fault—"OVER-PRODUCTION." The Manufacturers, becoming too eager to increase their business, over-do the supply, which, with the usual re-action that sets in after forcing the demand too much with "catch-penny" advertisements, brings about either a "dead-lock" or the depression to which we allude. In this manner, during recent years, the business in

CHEAP WATCHES

Has been carried just a little too far ; and now a re-action, or a depression in the trades has begun. Primarily the idea of making the commonest sort of watches was to enable owners of very valuable articles to use them, as make-shifts, for the roughest wear ; and for this they are, occasionally, extremely useful. But for constant use—during, say, a couple of year,—they are, nearly all, more or less failures. Apart from the fact that the appearance of the CHEAP WATCH IS NOT A SUCCESS—one glance at a sample that has been in use a short time is sufficient to covince anyone of that—its internal economy is not equal to many months, ordinary "wear and tear." There are, of course, to be found, occasionally, amongst the cheapest watches a few of them that keep time pretty regularly for several years ; but these make the exception that proves the general rule to the contrary.

With the demand for watches increasing during the last few years, it was only natural that the makers should meet it with a sufficient supply ; but the manufacturers were scarcely justified in sacrificing the durability of nearly every one of the principal parts of their watches in order to bring the selling price down to a minimum. No one, who knows anything about watches and watch-making, can be deceived by wonderful advertisements describing in glowing terms how a "trustworthy," or "reliabie" "excellent time-keeper," and so forth, can be bought for a trifling sum ; and a moments's thought is sufficient to show the fallacy that lies at the bottom of the cheap watch business. It is understood that all the parts of the cheapest sort of watch are made by machinery. The advertisements say so, superfluously—because a single part of a watch, if made by hand, costs more than the cheap article is worth. Low-priced watches, however, are all imported into India, which means that something has to be paid for their freight. The person who sells them gets a profit out of that transaction ; and the money, for which they are sold, covers the cost of advertising. Then a certain "percentage" goes to the manufacturer as his profit ; and, when all are paid it must not be expected that the prime cost of "materials and making" can amount to much. Any one can better appreciate the "value" he has received for his money if he tries to re-sell his low-priced watch. Considering the rapidity with which the cheap watches forced their way on the market, it is not surprising that so many were sold. There was no time in which to give them a fair trial. Now, however, the public are beginning to understand how to invest their money, so far, at least, as watches are concerned, and, of course, the "Waste of money" on cheap watches has shown a falling off.

Every person, who wants a serviceable watch (and not a make-shift article), at least expects that it will not only keep time but retain its appearance for a reasonable number of years, under ordinary conditions. MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD., Watch and Clock Manufacturers, have, for more than a quarter of a century, supplied the public in India with an enormous number of watches, all of which were the very best made of their class, and have given their purchasers entire satisfaction. The numerous unsolicited testimonials that have, during this long period, been received, from every part of India, show that even the most captious can find nothing with which to complain about, in either quality or durability. As the most substantial watches for the tropics, those offered by

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

Have never been surpassed—at least during the twenty-five years that they have been on trial—and there is every probability that these watches will continue to hold their deservedly prêmier position.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!
XMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS!

NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.

MADON, SONS & CO.,

23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LADIES' SUN

MELTONS, HELMETS, TERAI, prettily trimmed with handsome Gold and Silver Puggaries at HALF REGULAR PRICES. Also Ladies' Cloth Travelling Caps, Re. 1-8 each.

WATSON & Co.,
CHURCH GATE STREET.

CAMP COTS

CAMP COTS, CAMP CHAIRS, CAMP TABLES, CAMP ENAMEL WARE, clearing off at HALF PRICE, suitable for SHIKAR PARTIES.

WATSON & Co.,
CHURCH GATE STREET.

DRESS SUITS

LADIES' SUPERFINES, ELASTICS, TWILLS, FINE RIBS, DIAGONALS, BLACK CLOTHS, Rs. 50 Rs. 55, Rs. 60.

WATSON & Co.,
CHURCH GATE STREET.

CAT'S EYE

JEWELLERY.—This pretty Jewellery is most effective at night and has all the appearance of the Hard Stone, mounted in SILVER, as Eardrops, Brooches, Necklaces.—Illustrated Catalogues forwarded with prices, which vary from Rs. 10 to Rs. 70.

WATSON & Co., Church Gate Street.

CUTCH SILVER

FOR PRESENTS and PRESENTATIONS.—Far and away the Finest and Best in the Market. Pretty Tea Sets, Cream Ewers, Sugars, Claret Jugs, Goblets, Card Cases, Bomboniers, Cigarette Cases, etc.

WATSON & Co.,
CHURCH GATE STREET.

LINEN TABLE

Damask Table Cloths, at One-third off regular prices ; to seat 6, 8, 10, 12 persons, at Rs. 8, Rs. 10, Rs. 12, Rs. 14, respectively, and to seat 14, 16, 18, 20 persons, at Rs. 16, Rs. 20, Rs. 21, Rs. 24, respectively ; also to seat 22, 26, 28.

WATSON & Co.,
CHURCH GATE STREET.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete.........................Re. 1-8.

PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } F. S. MADON & CO., { New Zooma Musjid, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND SOLE PROPRIETOR........MR. H. STANLEY.

32ND PERFORMANCE

BY THE STANLEY OPERA AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

The Best that ever visited India.

TO-NIGHT,

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24TH,

First Production of our

GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME.

HARLIQUIN, SINBAD THE SAILOR, OR BLUE BEARD AND HIS SEVEN WIVES.

DOORS OPEN AT 8-30. OVERTURE AT 9.

ADMISSION :—Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 4. Second Stalls, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1. In consequence of the Pantomime having cost over Rs. 20,000 there will be no 8 anna seats. Military and Navy in Uniform, half-price to SECOND STALLS and PIT ONLY. Private Boxes to hold 4, Rs. 16.

Box Plan open daily at D. MACROPOLO'S, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m where seats can be booked for all parts of the theatre.

T. EMPSON, Manager.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the SUPERINTENDENT up to 12 noon on MONDAY, the 18th January, 1892, for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS and other STORES (more or less) to the Small Arms Ammunition Factory at Kirkee, from 1st April, 1892, to 31st March, 1893.

Full particulars regarding terms of Contract, printed forms of Tenders and Schedules of Stores required are procurable on payment of Rs. 1-10-0 from this office.

M. WALKER, Captain, R.A.,
For Superintendent S. A. A. Factory.
Small A. A. Factory, Kirkee, 22nd December, 1891.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 516 OF 1891.

SEBASTIAO JOZE de A REO, Administrator and JOAO FELIZ FERREIRA, CARLOS SEBASTIAO De SOUZA, LORENCO QUINY, SEBASTIAO MANOEL DE SILVA; all residing at Lower Mahim without the Fort of Bombay, ANDRE SERRAO and SANTIAGO GONSALVES,both residing at Matoonga without the Fort of Bombay. Wardens of the Confraternity of N. S. de SALVACAO at Dadur, without the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of themselves and the Members of the said Confraternity and the other Parishioners of the Church of N. S. De Salvaçao, all East Indian Inhabitants........................Plaintiffs.

VS.

The REVD. PLACIDO HILLARIO HENRIQUES, lately Acting as Vicar of the said Church of N. S. de SALVACAO and also as President of the Confraternity of SALVACAO and DOMINGO FRANCISCO MURZELLO both residing at Lower Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay, ANTONIO MANOEL LUIZ and SEBASTIAO JOAO de SILVA, both residing at Worlee without the Fort of Bombay, and JACINTO BARRETO and DOMINGO SERRAO (both residing at Matoonga without the Fort of Bombay) all East Indian Inhabitants, lately acting as Wardens of the said Confraternity of Salvaçao ....Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given under Section 30 of the Code of Civil Procedure to all the adult male Members of the Confraternity of Salvaçao connected with the Church of Salvaçao at Lower Mahim, and all other adult Parishioners of the said Church that the Plaintiffs have filed this suit against the Defendants, praying :—

(A). The Defendants Nos. 1 to 6 may be respectively decreed to make full discovery of the property and funds of the said Confraternity and of the Books of Accounts, Papers and Documents thereof and to deliver up possession thereof to the plaintiffs.

(B). That the Defendants No. 1 to 6 may be restrained from interfering with the exercise by the Plaintiffs of the duties of their said offices of Administrators and Wardens as aforesaid.

(C). For a Receiver.
(D). For Costs of this Suit.
(E). And further or other relief.
Dated this 12th day of December, 1891.

(Sd.) J. W. ORR,
Prothonotary.

(Sd.) L. N. BANAJEE,
The 12th day of December 1891.
Messrs. ARDRSIR HORMUSJEE DINSHA.
Plaintiffs' Arttorneys,

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 515 OF 1891.

JOAQUIM SALVADOR RODRIGUES, Administrator PAULO MIRANDA, JOSE THOMAS de SILVA, ANTONIO FRANCISCO de SA, IGNACIO GOMES, (all residing at Lower Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay,) CAETANO ANTONIO FERNANDEZ, anr JOZE RODRIGUES (both residing at Matoonga without the Fort of Bombay, the Wardens of the Confraternity of St. Francis de Assisi at Dadur without the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of themselves and the Members of the said Confraternity and other Parishsioners of the Church of N. S. de Salvaçao at Dadur, aforesaid, all East Indian Inhabitants ....Plaintiffs.

VS.

The REVD. PLACIDO HILLARIO HENRIQUES, lately acting as the Vicar of the said Church of N. S. de Salvaçao and as President of the Confraternity of St Francis de Assisi and PEDRO PASCOAL MURZELLO, lately acting as the Administrator, and JOSE FRANCISCO RODRIGUES, JOSE MATHIAS de MELLO, CAETANO MENDONCA, FRANCIS JOAO QUINY, DOMINGO ANTONIO De SA, all residing at Lower Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay, and DOMINGO NUNES, residing at Matoonga, lately acting as the Wardens of the said Confraternity of the said St. Francis de Assisi, and PEDRO JOSE BRAZ FERNANDEZ, the Sole Surviving Executor of the late REVD. BRAZ FERNANDEZ, residing at Bandora, all East Indian Inhabitants. ......Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given under section 30 of the Code of Civil Procedure to all the adult male Members of the Confratemity of St. Francis de Assisi connected with the Church of Salvaçao at Lower Mahim, and all the other adult Pasishioners of the said Church that the Plaintiffs have filed this suit against the Defendants, praying :—

(A). That the Defendants Nos. 1 to 8 may be respectively decreed to make full discovery of the property and funds of the said Confraternity and of the Books of Account, Papers and Documents thereof and to deliver up passession thereof to the Plaintiffs.

(B). That accounts may be taken of the property and funds of the said Confraternity which came to the hands of the Defendants Nos. 2 to 8, and the said Braz Fernandez and of the application thereof and that the said Defendants Nos. 2 to 8 and the Defendant No. 9 be decreed to pay to the Plaintiffs, the amount or value of such part or parts thereof as may be so found to have been misappropriated or misapplied.

(C) That the Defendants Nos. 1 to 8 may be restrained from interfering with the exercise by the Plaintiffs of the duties of their said offices of administrator and Wardens as aforesaid.

(D). For a Receiver.
(E). For Cost of this Suit.
(F). And further or other relief.
Dated this 12th day of December, 1891.

(Sd.) J. W. ORR,
Prothonotary.

(Sd.) L. N. BANAJI,
The 12th day of December, 1891.
MESSRS. ARDESHIR HORMUSJI & DINSHAW,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW GOODS.

	Rs.	a.
Butler's "Keen" Razors, No. 0	2	4
„ „ „ No. 1	2	12
„ "Whilstler" „	2	4
„ "The Despatch"	2	4
„ Penknives, from	1	0
„ Scissors, from	2	0
Razor Strops, Improved	2	8
„ „ University	2	8
„ „ The Graduating	3	8
„ „ The Cushion Convex	1	8
„ „ The Cavalry	2	8
„ „ The Cushion Convex Super	2	8
„ „ Improved Metalichone	3	0
„ „ Quadruple	2	8
Wine and Spirit Labels, Ornamented, Electro-plated ....each	1	4
Corks, Electro-Plate Mounted, from Ans. 10 to	1	8
Champagne Taps in Leather Cases from Rs. 3-4 to	6	0
Drawing-Room Thermometers, with Spiral Bulb and Magnified Index....Rs. 3 and	4	8
„ „ „ on stand from	5	8
Bath Thermometers in Wood, with Dr. Forbes' Specifications	1	0
Champagne Nippers		
Cork Screws of 40 different varieties, from Ans. 6 to	9	0
Key Rings and Chains........from	0	4
Soda-Water Nippers	3	8
Dog Leads and Collars ....from Ans. 12 to	2	0
Pencil Cases ....from Ans- 12 to	4	8
Tooth Picks	1	0
Shoe Lifts and Button Hooks ......Ans. 10 to	3	0
Bottle Locks	3	4
Bottle Openers	0	6
Nail Scissors ....from	1	0
Nail Nippers	2	12
Tooth-Brushes ....from	0	8
Nursery Lamps........from	2	12
Nut Crackers ....from Re. 1 to	3	8

MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage, Anna 1.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKATING RINK.

CHRISTMAS WEEK.

MONS. LAMBERT D'ARC'S

MARIONETTES,

GRAND ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

THE GORGEOUS PANTOMIME OF "BLUE BEARD," OR THE MYSTERIES OF THE BLUE CHAMBER.

Surpassing in Splendour anything ever seen, with new Figures and Scenery.

INTRODUCING NEW SONGS AND DANCES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Front Seats	Rs. 2
Second „	„ 1
Back „	As. 8.

Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

NO PERFORMANCE ON CHRISTMAS DAY,

SPECIAL MATINEE.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26TH, 3 P.M.

When Children will be admitted half-price to all Seats.

WANTED, A COMPETENT PIANIST.

NOTICE.

BE IT known to all Persons that on and after the 1st of March, 1892, no PERSON will be ALLOWED to act as an AGENT for the transaction of any business relating to the ENTRANCE or CLEARANCE of any VESSEL or the Import or Export of Goods or Baggage at the Bombay Custom House, without the approval of the Collecter of Customs given under Section 202 of the Sea Customs Act No. VIII of 1878. All Clearing Agents and Dubashes desirous of being authorized to act as Custom House Agents are accordingly recommended to send in applications to that effect not later than the 1st of February next, to the Collector of Land Revenue,Customs and Opium.

This notice does not apply to those Dalals and Pass-note-writers who are already in possession of a License under the provisions of the section above quoted.

W. C. RAND.
For Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.
Bombay, Custom House, 23rd December, 1891.

In the matter of the BOMBAY HAY PRESSING and SUPPLY Co., Ld., IN LIQUIDATION.

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required, on or before the FIRST DAY of FEBRUARY, 1892, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys or Vakeels, if any, to Mr. J. P. Cornforth, Liquidator of the said Company, at his Office, No. 9, Bell Lane, Bombay, and if so required by writing from the said Liquidator, are by their Attorneys or Vakeels to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1891

J. P. CORNFORTH,
Liquidator.

XMAS CARDS HALF PRICE TO-DAY
XMAS CARDS HALF PRICE TO-DAY
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S. L. NORMAN & Co.,
CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS OR BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

SOLID SILVER CHILD'S MUGS.

THE newest and choicest designs, of various sizes. Plain, Engraved or Chased, in handsome plush Case.

Without or with Knife, Fork, Spoon and Napkin Ring, at specially low prices.

Mugs, only Rs. 40, 44, 50, and 60.

Complete sets, Rs. 50, 68, and 80.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TOYS! TOYS!!

JUST UNPACKED a most magnificent Selection of the latest kind of Toys in numerous varieties, moderately priced.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF NOVELTIES,
BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 19, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

F. CORNAGLIA,—The successor to Federico-Peliti, Confectioner, begs to inform the Gentry and Public (so that there may not be any mistake or delay in sending out the orders) that when giving orders to please address their letters to him (F. CORNAGLIA) and not to F. Peliti, the latter having nothing to do with the Bombay and the Poona Business.

His well-known CHRISTMAS CAKES, PASTRY, CHOCOLATS, and SWEETS, etc., approved by everybody, are of first quality and at reduced prices.

Price List free on application. To Messes, Merchants and Schools 10 per cent. discount.

F. CORNAGLIA,
CONFECTIONER and CATERER,
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
1, MAIN STREET, CAMP, POONA.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

CLARKE'S

UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for Doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE

FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

MERRY XMAS!!!

MERRY XMAS!!!

STANLEY'S OPERA CO.

OFFERS AS A BOON TO THE BOMBAY PUBLIC

HIS GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME

BLUE BEARD,

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.

BOX PLAN AND TICKETS

For all Parts of the House

AT

D. MACROPOLO'S,

GENERAL TOBACCONIST.

N.B.—For Prices and Particulars see Special Advertisements.

XMAS PRESENTS. NEW YEAR GIFTS.

MORENAS & COMPANY

HAVE the plessure to announce to the Residents of Bombay and the Mofussil that they have just unpacked

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF FANCY GOODS,

FOR PRESENTATION TO CHILDREN, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.
From As. 2 to Rs. 7 each.
TOM SMITH'S CELEBRATED CRACKERS.
From As. 8 to Rs. 3 each.
MUSICAL DECANTERS AND INKSTANDS.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARES,
LEATHER GOODS,
DOLLS AND MECHANICAL TOYS.
GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY,
DIAMOND RINGS,
PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS,
CUTLERY,
SMOKERS' REQUISITES.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

BRANDY.
PORT.
CHAMPAGNE.

BEER.
WHISKEY.
SHERRY.

HOCK.
STOUT.
OLDTOM AND GIN.

CLARET,
MOSELLES.
LIQUEURS.

HAM. BACON. CHEESE.

OILMANSTORES.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

APRICOTS. WHITE PEARS. GREENGAGES. PINK PEARS. CHERRY. PEACHES.

In cases of about eight pounds, or Re. 1-12 per lb.

FANCY BOXES FILLED WITH CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS AND FRENCH SWEETS.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY.

TURKISH DELIGHT. PRUNES.

MORENAS & COMPANY,

15, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS ARE PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ARMY, NAVY, AND CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, LD.

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

CHRISTMAS

STORES
PROVISIONS
FRUITS
SWEETS
CAKES
DECORATIONS
PRESENTS
CIGARS

WINES
SPIRITS
LIQUEURS
COSAQUES
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GOLD SUEDE EVENING SHOES,

A BEAUTIFUL VELVET PILE, SOFT AND DURABLE.

RS. 5-8.

A SPECIAL LINE FOR CASH OR V.-P. P.

LUTITIAN CREAM for Brown Boots.................Re. 1 4 and As. 12
MELTONIAN CREAM for Glace, Kid, Patent, &c.. „ 1 4 and „ 12
DALE'S WATERPROOF DUBBIN for Black or Brown Boots .... „ 1 0

SATIN POLISH, IMPERIAL GLOSS, VARNISHES, &c., &c.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

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ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

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NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 25th, 26th, and 28th instant, and on THURSDAY the 31st instant and FRIDAY the 1st Proximo, these being Public Holidays under "The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 18th Dec., 1891.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 26th and 28th December, 1891, these days being the Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881. FRIDAY the 25th being Christmas day, as also on THURSDAY, 31st December. The 1st January (being New Year's day.)

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,

of 105 VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S. W.

BOMBAY DEPOT,
APOLLO STREET, FORT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above DEPOT will be CLOSED on the 25th December, being CHRISTMAS DAY, and on the 30th and 31st idem, for the Annual Stock-taking.

for the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Limited,
LATHAM & Co.,
Managing Agents.

CALDWELL MEMORIAL FUND.

A FUND has been inaugurated to commemorate the distinguished missionary services of Bishop Caldwell for upwards of fifty years in the District of Tinnevelly. Donations are solicited towards the following objects :—

1. The completion of the Bishop's church at Edeyengoody, which he built and where he is interred; viz., roofing and filling in the windows. Required amount Rs. 5,000.

2. The endowment of an [illegible]va elist to work among the Lathen. Required amount Rs. 5,000.

3. Two Memorial tablets, viz., one at Edeyengoody and one at Madras. Required amount Rs. 500.

Donations may be forwarded to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Madras. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese is the President of the Fund.

Donations in England may be sent to the Secretary. S. P. G., 19, Delahay Street, Westminster, London.

A. MARGOSCHIS,
Honorary Secretary.
Nazareth, Tinnevelly District, December 7th, 1891.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

COCOANUT OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of COCOANUT OIL, required by the Company for twelve months, commencing the first day of February, 1892, estimated at 550 tons.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 6th January next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of Tender can be obtained, and sample seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 18th December, 1891.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer at Aden up to 11 a.m. (Local time) and by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Local time), on each of the dates fixed against each, for CONTRACTS as specified below for 1892-93.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, and all further particulars, can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

Description of Articles.	Bombay Schedule.	Bengal Tender	Tenders to be received on
(Tenders will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer, Aden and Commissariat Storekeeper-General Bombay—			
Kirbie, dry and green ...	Aden Schedule No. 18.	98	5th Jan. 1892.
Lime Juice	Aden No. 24 B	98	5th do.
Purchase of empty Hogsheads	Aden No. 21	98	5th do.
Dhall, Rice, Wheat Ghee Curry Stuff, &c.	Aden No. 17	98	8th do.
Provisions for Native Troops, &c., and miscellaneous articles at Perim	Perim Schedule No. 1	98	14th do.
Do. do. at Zella...	Zella Schedule No. 2.	98	14th do.
Do. do. at Berbera	Berbera Schedule No. 3.	98	14th do.
Water-supply at Zella ..	Local Schedule	98	14th do.
Tenders will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer, Aden—			
Purchase of Bakery condensed water	Local Schedule	98	21st do.

GEO. C. DOBBS, Major,
For Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Poona, Nov. 23, 1891.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Kurrachee, and by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Local time), and by the other Chief and Executive Commissariat Officers, respectively, up to 1-30 p.m (Madras time,) on each of the dates fixed against each, for CONTRACTS as specified below for 1892-93.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, and all further particulars, can be obtained on application at the above offices.

Stations.	Description of articles.	Bombay Schedule.	Bengal Tender No.	Tenders to be received on
Poona Satara Purandhar. Ahmednugger Mhow Indore Nassirabad Taraghur Neemuch Deesa Abu Ahmedabad Bombay Deolalee Kamptee Sitabuldee Jubbulpore Saugor Pachmarhi. Kurrachee. Hyderabad Aden Perim	Rice, Salt, &c	42	98	1892. 7th Jan
	Tinning Cooking Utensils	12	98	8th „
	* Bran for Horses	Local Sch.	98	9th „
	Ærated Water	Sch. No. 26	98	11th „
	Stationery & Book-binding	„ „ 13	98	13th „
	Ice	„ „ 18	98	13th „
	†Butter, Milk, Chickens, and Eggs	„ „ 37	98	15th „
	Packing cases of sizes	Local Sch.	98	18th „
	Gunny Bags	„	98	18th „
	Hired Coolies or Biggaries	„	98	20th „
	Auctioning Sale of Govt. Stores	..	98 U	20th „
	Shoeing Cattle	Sch. No. 17	98	22nd „
	Barley, Coolty, Gram, Mucca, &c	„ 14	98	4th Feb
	Purchase of Cattle Litter	„ 15	98	25thJan
	Purchase of Hides, Skins	..	99 B	25th „
	Purchase of Offals, &c	..	99 C	25th „
Ahmedabad Jubbulpore Kamptee	Bread, Flour, &c	Sch. No. 45	98	8th Feb
Jubbulpore Ahmedabad and Storekeeper-General for Ahmedabad and Jabalpore.	Machine-made Flour for making Bread	„ „ 45 A	98	8th „
Kurrachee.	Hired Boat Tonnage	„ „ 23	..	27thJan
Bombay Poona Mhow Kurrachee. Hyderabad	Coffins	„ „ 3	98	27th „
Bombay Poona Kurrachee. Aden	Fish, Salted	„ „ 6	98	28th „
Bombay	Carriage for Conveyance of Funeral Parties	„ „ 3	98	28th „
	Tow, Country	„ „ 8A	98	28th „
Jubbulpore Saugor, and Jubbulpore for Saugor.	Bhoosa for Transport Animals	Local Schedule	98	28th „
Kurrachee. Hyderabad	Lucerne and Green Kirbee or Jowaree	„	98	29th „
Poona Mhow Kurrachee.	Purchase of Surplus flour from the Government Bakery	„	98	10thFeb
Poona	Purchase of Coal Cinders from the Government Bakery	„	98	10th „
Commissariat Storekeeper General Bombay & Kurrachee	Parched Gram and Powa	„ 44A	98	10th „
Poona Kurrachee. Ahmedabad Mhow Kamptee	Wheat		98	8th „

* Tenders wi
† Tenders wi
bulpore and A
NOTE.—Tend
dinate Station
Officers on the
tender forms
Contracts.

[redacted]

Commissary

NOTICES.

BOMBAY ART [illegible]

SANCTIONED by the [illegible] BOMBAY. For the PURC[illegible] the Exhibition next February.

TICKETS ONE RU[illegible]

Obtainable at Messrs. Soundy [illegible] Kemp and Co., Ld., Army, Navy, a[illegible]rative Society of India; The Bom[illegible]iation; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; [illegible]t Club; Messrs. D.B. Dinshaw and Co[illegible] Library, Book Department, No. 3, [illegible] Post Office, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby [illegible] all persons claiming ag[illegible]GUM WAJIH-OON-NISSA, daugh[illegible]DUM HOOSEIN KHAN and wid[illegible]AS KHAN, late of Baghdad in Turk[illegible]bitant, who died at Baghdad, afore[illegible]h October, 1886, and Letters of Ad[illegible]state were granted on the 18th day [illegible] HAJEE AGA ABDOOL HOOSEIN [illegible] are hereby required to send in their Claim[illegible]tor at his office at No. 1, Ash Lane, [illegible] one calendar month from the date [illegible] expiration of which time he will hand over [illegible] persons entitled thereto, having regard [illegible] of which he shall then have notice.

All [illegible] the Estate of the deceased or having [illegible] their hands are required to pay [illegible] such property to the Administra[illegible] of December, 1891.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of ABOOL HUSSUN KHAN, late of Kerbala, in Turkey, Mahomedan inhabitant, who died at Kerbala, aforesaid, on the 15 December, 1888, and Letters of Administration of whose estate were granted on the 18th day of November, 1891, to HAJEE AGA ABDOOL HOOSEIN SHIRAZEE, are hereby required to send in their Claims to the said Administrator,at his office at No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expieration of which time he will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the Claims of which he shell then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased or having property of his in their hands, are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Administrator.—Dated this 10th day of December, 1891.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Bye-Election, Girgaum Ward Office, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Evening Party at Mr. Premchand Roychand's Bungalow, Love Lane, 9 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, "Blue Beard," 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, Mons. D'Arc's Marionettes, 9 p.m.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Lady Armstrong (s), from Cardiff ; and Ellora (s), Calcutta, &c.

Vessels Sailed.—The steamer Pachumba sailed yesterday for Karachi, &c.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi, on Thursday, the 24th, at 10 a.m.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Singapore and Hong-Kong direct, per extra s. s. Nizam, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p.m., on Thursday, the 24th instant.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 5-45 this evening :—

Quadrille	Paul Jones	Coote.
Overture	The Armourer	Lortzing.
Valse	Grass on Hannover	Labitzky.
Selection	Genevieve de Brabant	Offenbach.
Divertissement	Doux Yeux	H. Nevaux.
Galop	Polo	Martin.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Suicide.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Gopal Vagoo, a port-labourer, aged 25 years. The deceased lived with a woman, named Bhagoo. About six days ago a caste-meeting was held, when the woman, who lived with Vagoo, was excommunicated. The deceased, however, gave a new *saree* to the woman and promised to send her to her native town. On Tuesday he was found lying unconscious in his bed, breathing heavily. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that he had swallowed opium from the effects of which he died on Tuesday evening. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

Forcing an Entrance.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Wilson, brought up Krishna Bhow on a charge of housebreaking and theft. The evidence of Bappoo Sadashew, the complainant, disclosed that the prisoner broke into his house on the 14th of November, and breaking open one of his boxes, abstracted two gold neck ornaments valued at Rs. 20. The prisoner effected his entrance through a hole in a wall. The theft was reported to the police who arrested the culprit on the 15th instant and traced the ornaments to the possession of a Marwaree, at Mandvie Bunder. Krishna pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to undergo hard labour for six months.

Christmas Feast.—On Friday the feast of the Nativity of Our Lord will be celebrated in the Church of St. Andrew's, Bandora. The matins will commence on Thursday night, at 10 o'clock, followed by Solemn High Mass at midnight. The St. Paul's band will be in attendance, and will play *Missa de Natividade* for the occasion. The following programme will be played by the above Band, after the High Mass, in front of the Church :—

March	Catalan	P. Clyne.
Overture	La Croix de Geneve	Bleger.
Valse	The Yeoman of the Guard	P. Bucalossi.
Selection No. 2.	Songs of England	W V Scholes
Valse	Sweet Lavender	J Weaver.
Polka	Dovette	Ed Newton.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Death from Hydrophobia.—We much regret to have to record the sad death, on Monday night, from hydrophobia, of Master Arthur Lacey, the son of Conductor Lacey, storekeeper of the Small Arms Ammunition Factory, at Kirkee. On Saturday evening the lad complained of feeling unwell, and said he felt peculiar about the head. His parents did not for a moment suspect what was coming on. On Sunday morning he still complained of feeling unwell, and could hardly swallow anything. Dr. Ulick Bourke and Dr. Burness saw the child, and recommended his immediate removal to the Sassoon Hospital. He was taken to the hospital at noon on Sunday, when symptoms of hydrophobia were detected. The boy himself declared that he did not remember ever having been bitten by a dog and his parents also know nothing about a dog ever having bitten the lad. All manner of remedies were tried but to no purpose. The lad's condition became worse and worse, and there was no doubt whatever that it was a case of hydrophobia. He got some severe spasms, and died at about 11 o'clock on Monday night.—*Observer.*

A Fever Epidemic in Kathiawar.—An epidemic of fever has been raging for a month almost throughout the province of Kathiawar—rather an unusual thing at this time of the year. It is accompanied with a nasty cough and sore throat. In some of the district, a large number of people has already succumbed to its and it is believed that if mortuary returns are called for ten per cent. of deaths, over and above the usual death-rate, would come to be ascribed to the epidemic. We know not what steps the Agency and the State authorities have taken to check the further spread of the fever; but if no steps have been taken—which is by no means probable, with Mr. Ollivant as Political Agent—it would be very advisable to impress upon all Prant Officers and States the extreme necessity for adopting immediate precautions for preventing further mischief by detailing hospital assistants to attend upon the people at convenient localities or at their houses, if need be. In short, resort may be had to the arrangement generally adopted at the time of cholera epidemic. Here in Rajkot itself a large number of people are laid up with fever in the Civil Station, and a large still in the city. It would be well, we think, if hospital assistants were ordered to attend upon the people, supplying free medicines to such as cannot afford to pay for them.—*Kathiawar Times.*

MONS. D'ARCS MARIONETTES.

On Tuesday night there was a fairly good audience at the Rink to witness Mons. D'Arc's Marionettes performance. The entertainment, which was under the patronage of Brigadier-General W. T. Budgen, and Officers of the Garrison, was a very successful one, introducing a change of programme in the grand Chistmas pantomime "Blue Beard." The General, who was accompanied by Mrs. Budgen and a large party, was received at the entrance by Mr. G. M. Philipe and after being introduced to Mons. D'Arc and his sons Mrs. Budgen was presented with a handsome bouquet by Miss D'Arc. The building was decorated for the occasion with shrubs, &c., and the programmes given to the patron of the entertainment printed on satin. The performance opened with Mons. and Madame Blondin, who danced on the tight rope with amazing skill, and then followed in succession the chair performance, "Komical knees," pole performance, the old woman who lived in a shoe, and the magnetic skeleton, each receiving a round of applause, which was duly merited. The curtain rose on the Court minstrels whose songs and actions were heartily applauded and encored. The second part of the entertainment was the pantomime of Blue Beard and we should advise every one to see the grand change, the parts acted and the dialogue being even more funny than the "Beauty and the Beast." The performance ended with the time-honored harlequinade in which the principals, Messrs. Clown and Pantalon excel in the jokes and tricks. And the transformation scenes ends up the entertainment. On leaving, the General and Mrs. Budgen both stated to Mons. D'Arc that it had given them the greatest pleasure to witness the performance, which was one of the best they had ever seen. The management advertised there will be no performance on Christmas Day, but the special matinee for children will be held at 3 p. m. on Saturday, when it is trusted every parent will give a real 'Xmas treat to all his children as an opportunity for doing so does not present itself every day.

GOVERNMENT WORK-HOUSE CHRISTMAS DINNER AND POOR FUND.

Captain Walshe begs to acknowledge with many thanks the following contributions :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
The Hon'ble F. L. Latham	10	0	0
C.	10	0	0
Mr. L. Penny	5	0	0
Mr. Basil Scott	A parcel of clothing.		

Mr. Rudyard Kipling arrived at Colombo on the 10th instant, on his way to Lahore. A local paper says that he has never been near the Kimberley Mine in South Africa, and that he has not written a three-volume novel. "Mr. Kipling," we quote from the *Times of Ceylon*, "is highly indignant with the proprietors of his old paper, the *Pioneer*, who, he says, are about to republish in book-form, without his permission, much of his work as a young journalist before he became famous."

EVENING PARTY AT "KHAIRAZ VILLA."

On Tuesday Messrs. Nenseybhoy and Rahimtula Khairaz gave an evening party, in connection with the marriages of their sons, at their new bungalow, in Pedder Road, called "Khairaz Villa." The bungalow is pleasantly situated on rising ground and commands an excellent view all round. The approaches and the garden-grounds, the porch, and the western facade of the building were profusely illuminated with coloured lanterns and fairy-lamps. The balconies and galleries were ornamented with hanging flower-vases ; and hundreds of coloured lanterns, arranged along the cornices, picked out the main outlines of the building. A company of *nautch* girls danced and sang in the lower and upper reception-rooms, while the Band of the Volunteer Rifles, stationed in the compound, played a selection of music during the evening. Messrs. Nenseybhoy and Rahimtulla received the guests at the main entrance, which was tastefully decorated. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Cotton, Mr. and Miss J. R. Duxbury, Messrs. W. Pearson, Grattan Geary, J. A. Ryrie, James Leask, J. J. Murray, F. A. de Quadros, F. Edgelow, H. M. Phipson, G. Carstensen, G. A. Barnett, C.I.E., and Mrs. Barnett, J. W. Smith, A. K. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. F. Brewin, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Sleigh, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Macdonnel, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Craig, Captain and Mrs. Crowder, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Ross, Dr. and Mrs. Rozario, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. Grennan, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Chislett, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Soundy, Mrs. White, Mr. and Mrs. Greenway, Mr. and Mrs. Monod, Mrs. and Miss Gostling, Mr. and Mrs. Crummy, Mr. and Miss A. Murray, Messrs. W. Greaves, G. Lund, P. H. Merewether, C. F. Levick, J. Cassels, C. Raymer, A. Frankey, T. Drewitt, J. Thompson, C. J. Kidd, J. Campbell, Dr. Banks, Mrs. Howse, Dr. Rodrigues Barboza Centeno, Mon. Vonnostit Wallivet, Messrs. A. F. Berends, S. Nathan, N. S. Ezra, P. Brandon, Captain Saidulla Khan, Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Damodhar Thackersey Mooljee, Meherali Mahomed Chenoy, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Fazulbhoy Meherali Chenoy, Ludhabhoy Ebrahim, Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Budroodin Tyebjee, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, K. N. Kabrajee, Shapurjee B. Bharucha, Hormusjee K. Khambatta, Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy Registrar, Dr. Framjee D. Divecha, Messrs. Najmoodin Tyebjee, Ghellabhai Haridas, A. M. Dharumsey, M. E. Morris, N. B. Suntook, Peroo Mahomed, Nensey Peroo Mahomed, Currimbhoy Nensey, Edulgee Rustomjee Reporter, Shivajee Dhurmajee, R. M. Patel, Manockjee F. Patel, Chubildas Lulloobhoy, Kursondas Chubildas, Rustom K. R. Cama, Anandrao Narayen Wasudeo, Merwanjee N. Patel, Vithaldas Damodhar Thackersey, Devdat Dannee, Ranchordas Vundravandas, M. H. Khan, Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, Messrs. Mir Sarfuraz Ali, Dady Manockjee Limjee, Sorabjee Jehangir Taleyarkhan, Peerbhoy K. Padumsey, Devidass Vandravandas, Virchand Dipchand, Goolam Hoosein Allana, Ibrahim Noorodin, Dost Mahomed Allana, Fakirchand Premchand, N. R. Ranina, Dr. Rustom N. R. Ranina, Framroz Rustomjee Joshi, Rustomjee A. Spencer, Munchashunker Jeevanram, Mahomed Rowjee, Bhaskerrao B. Pitale, Ahmed bin Essa Khaliffa, Shewjee Nathoo, Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy, &c.

About 10-30 p.m., the company adjourned to the refreshment *buffets*, which were amply furnished by Mr. Dinshaw Confectioner in a large *marquee* erected in the garden-grounds of the bungalow. The guests dispersed at a late hour with presents of flowers.

THE STANLEY COMPANY AT THE GAIETY.

THE CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME.

To-night, Christmas Eve, Mr. Harry Stanley's Christmas pantomime, entitled "Harlequin Sinbad, the Sailor, or Blue Beard and His Seven Wives, a *Hair Abian* Night's Dream" is to be produced. From the reports of the pantomime when it was first placed on the stage in Calcutta, we understand, it was the most magnificent stage spectacle Mr. Stanley ever produced, which is saying a great deal, for those who have seen "Dorothy," "Paul Jones," "The Sleeping Beauty," "the Mikado," and "Harbour Lights" in particular know by this time that Mr. Stanley is a man who spares no expense to make his pieces thoroughly effective, so far as dressing and setting are concerned. The scenery is characterised as "gorgeous" and the costumes as "superb." Miss Tilly Lake is in charge of the marches and ballets, and recollecting the beautiful dance she and two other young ladies of the company gave at the commencement of the third act of "Dorothy" which was arranged by her, we may expect something good in the pantomime. Then the music which embraces the latest and most successful songs from the London halls has all been arranged specially by Mr. Zeplin for the pantomime. Looking at the book we find great liberties have been taken with the favourite nursery tale of "Blue Beard," but we perceive that has been done with the view of making the piece as funny as possible, and from the ridiculous situations we can guess the fun should go fast and furious from beginning to end. A transformation scene which is called "The Corruscating Chrystalline Caverns of the Christmas Coryphees" follows "Sindbad," or "Blue Beard" or both, and the whole terminates with a harlequinade in which Mr. W. Driscoll enacts the clown, Mr. W. Stanley the pantaloon, Miss F. Stephenson the harlequin, and Miss Tilly Lake the Columbine. It is to be hoped there will be a large house to-night to reward Mr. Stanley for his efforts and great expense in endeavouring to provide Bombay theatre-goers with a thoroughly good Christmas show.

THE Y. M. C. A. CONCERT

The large audience that assembled in the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, at Apollo Bunder, on Tuesday night, to hear a concert in aid of the funds was entertained to a capital programme of music, all the contributions being received with much appreciation and greeted with cordial plaudits. Mr. F. J. Clark opened the concert with the song "Anchored," which he rendered in excellent style. The singing of Mrs. Nixon in "I Dream'd a Dream" and "Lingering Thoughts" drew the heartiest applause from the audience and the lady kindly responded to the encore that greeted her second contribution. The clever execution on the violin by Miss Pedraza who gave a "Cavatine" by Raff, delighted her hearers, and their admiration was increased when the young artist accompanied the singing of Miss Tudball in "Lead kindly Light," a loud burst of enthusiastic applause at the termination breaking from the audience who demanded a repetition to which the ladies readily replied. The singing of Miss Tudball quite maintained its excellence in the above and "My dearest Heart." Another lady-artist who possesses a rich and powerful voice, and who had already earned some reputation on the concert platform is Miss Waller who gave "Close to the Threshold" and "Give me Thy Love" with a concertina obligato by Mr. Carroll. The singing and instrumental accompaniment were superb and drew forth rounds of applause. Mr. F. W. J. Vining who presided at the piano showed some brilliant execution in the "Danse Neapolitaine" in which he displayed his command over that instrument. The easy style in which Mr Harrington gave "I fear no Foe and Charity" sufficiently indicated that he possesses a cultured voice, and his efforts to amuse his listeners were quite fulfilled. The spirited music of Mr. Blodwell on his banjo in the "Guard March," which was accompanied by the piano was appreciably received and drew forth a vigorous encore to which he responded. Looking at the excellence of the music that was provided, the entertainment was a decided success and the large audience demonstrated its appreciation and pleasure by the cordial plaudits they bestowed upon the contributors.

Biarritz is, for the time of year, exceedingly full. Most of the villas and *appartements* are taken, and the natives anticipate a very good season, many of the usual visitors having arrived. Princess Frederica is again in her villa, Bon-Air ; Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Tottellemache are at the Angleterre ; Mr. and Mrs. C. F. O. Spencer and Mrs. Spencer are occupying the same villa as last year ; Mr. Arthur Labouchere, the energetic Master of the Foxhounds, is installed at the Chalet Antoine ; and Lord and Lady Charlemont are at Villa Dumont. There have been one or two very successful runs, the pack this year having been considerably enlarged, and the new hounds are very good. Princess Frederica attended the meet at the Negresse, and followed some way on foot. About thirty carriages were out, besides a large [illegible] The golf ground is not yet in [illegible] owing to the exertions of Mr. [illegible] ary secretary, the improvement [illegible] hort time play will commence [illegible] thusa, which satisfactorily passed [illegible] at Sheerness, is now the most [illegible] her type, and will shortly be [illegible] gn service.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE UNIVERSITY BILL.

Native Opinion hears that the Government of India has resolved to drop the University Bill altogether. It is, however, in contemplation to allow the holders of M. A. M. D., and M. C. E. degrees to nominate two persons for appointment by Government as Fellows, as will be done in Calcutta from the ensuing year.

SIR GEORGE GREAVES AT THE RAJKUMAR COLLEGE.

The address given to the Princes of the Rajkumar College by Sir George Greaves the other day was remarkable, says the *Indu Prakash* for its out-spoken advocacy of the necessity of opening higher military service in India to native families of high birth and position. Sir George Greaves promised the Kumars that a day will come when they will be given that share in the affairs of this great and glorious India which their birth and position have rendered them eligible for. We do not know if the day will ever come, for we do not know if the policy of distrust and suspicion which obtains at present will ever be replaced by one of trust and confidence. The project of an Indian Sandhurst, although started under the best auspices, fell through and we know well, why. The same questionable policy will also come in the way of Sir George Greaves's promised dream. Those whose political creed is to divide and rule will see nothing but mischief in the aims of Sir George Greaves. And it is quite possible that Sir George will receive a courteous reproof for what are likely to be thought his frightfully out-spoken and rather mischievous utterances at Rajkot.

The *Gujerat Darpan* remarks :—It was the speech of a real warrior before the scions of warlike families, that the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army made at the Rajkumar College of Rajkot. The Imperial Service Corps which is being organised, in the different Native States is to be recruited from the warlike races and officered by the sons of their princely families. And Sir George Greaves did well in exhorting them to be soldiers. The dispirited Rajputs will find good vocations in the Service Corps.

The *Gujerat Mitra* states :—The Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army is a soldier every inch, and as such he was quite justified in advising his hearers—the young princes of the Rajkumar College—to learn the art of wielding arms against a powerful army. "If you ask me what you should do, I would say, soldier, soldier every one of you." This if read between the lines means that under no account is national chivalry to be neglected by the young Rajkumars "whose forefathers were great princes, great rulers and great warriors."

The *Rast Goftar* writes :—The style of Sir George Greaves's address to the students of the Rajkumar College was in every way befitting "a battered old soldier," as he loved to call himself. The speech was breezy and animated in its tone, and the thoughts were expressed in the plain and emphatic manner of a man having the genuine military instinct in him. He advised the boys to "soldier, soldier every one of you, adding that in soldiering they would rub shoulders with English gentlemen. This is good advice for the sons of Rajput chiefs,but where is the military opening to be found befitting their position ? What are the means open to them for rubbing shoulders with their British brethren in arms ? There was some talk about having an Indian Sandhurst for the sons of Indian chiefs and nobles, and the idea was warmly taken up by the Duke of Connaught while he commanded the Bombay Army. But nothing has come of it yet.

THE MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION AND DR. BAHADURJEE.

The *Indu Prakash* writes:—The Bombay Mill-owners' Association had a pleasant duty to do last Tuesday when they thanked Dr. Bahadurji for his having very ably put before the Congress of Hygiene and Demography as also before the English Press the true condition of factory-labour in India. The task was as pleasant as it was appropriate, for Dr. Bahadurji had been sent by the Mill-owners' Association as their delegate, and had done what few could do to further the interests of the mill-operatives, which took him to England.

The *Gujerat Darpan* states :—The campaign conducted by Dr. Bahadurji has so far ended successfully, and those interested in the mill-industry in this country are not in danger of being worried with philanthropic misdirections for a long time to come.

The *Rast Goftar* discourses :—Dr. K. N. Bahadurji's address to the Mill-owners' Association of Bombay was airy, jubilant and triumphant in its tone. And well he might assume it, for his mission to the London Congress of Hygiene as the representative of the Indian Mill industry has been attended with complete and unqualified success.

Says the *Kaiser-i-Hind* :—The Association could not have selected a more impartial, disinterested and zealous delegate for the advocacy of their views. There was nothing fresh to learn from the succinct narrative related to the Association. It was the story of slaying the slain.

A HEAVY OBITUARY.

The *Indu Prakash* says :—Rarely does it fall to the lot of a journalist to record in one issue so many deaths of distinguished persons as we have the misfortune to do this week. Mr. Rehatsek, Mr. Shantaram Narayan, Mr. Gajanan Krishna Bhatavedekar, and Rao Bahadur Vinayak Janardan Kirtane are no more. The loss is too much for Western India, and we wished the cruel hand of death had spared us these calamities so soon after its foul play only the other day with the life of the daring aeronaut.

The *Gujerat Darpan* writes :—The chroniclers of the press have one more death in the Bombay community to note, namely, that of Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Government Pleader, High Court. Mr. Shantaram was a self-made man, who by his pluck and energy, no less by his intelligence, had made a name in the Presidency as a very sound lawyer.

The *Subodha Patrika* observes :—The obituary of the week is unusually long. We extremely regret to have to include in it the name of Mr. Gajanan Krishna Bhatavedekar, Naib Dewan and Census Superintendent, Baroda. At the time of his death, the deceased gentleman was in the prime of life and fully capable of much good and useful work. A contemporary of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang at school and college he was distinguished for his sound parts and genial temper. He began public service in British India as a Subordinate Judge, but afterwards his services were transferred to the Baroda State.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 12th December, 1891, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	85,000	1,87,000	4,000	2,76,000
Or per mile of Railway	184	406	9	599
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	17,60,669	27,82,847	75,012	46,18,528
Total for 24 weeks	18,45,669	29,69,847	79,012	48,94,528
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	80,519	1,71,383	3,799	2,55,701
Per mile of Ry do.	175	372	8	555
Total to corresponding date do.	18,89,420	23,71,306	83,551	43,49,277

Increase for the week .... Rs. 20,299
Do. to date .... " 5,45,251

The latest returns from the District officials in Upper Burma show that the few days rain, which fell during the last week of last month, did considerable good in several of the districts, such as Pakokku, Myingyan, Mingu and Magwe. In the last named, for instance, Mr. Todd-Naylor writes that the paddy is slowly ripening, and the crop will be much taller owing to the late rains. Generally speaking, these reports indicate that while the grain stocks in the Upper Province will require for some time to be supplemented by imports from Lower Burma, and relief work must be continued on a more or less extended scale in many of the districts until the harvest, the prospects are less gloomy than they were. The distress is severe ; but there appears to be no danger of its assuming the horrible forms which follow a true famine.

On November 14, at a match in New York between Capt. Brewer and Mr. Fulford the highest possible score was made by the latter, who grasped 100 birds in succession to his opponent's 99. The following day at a return match there was some equally good marksmanship and the scores were Fulford 99 and Brewer 98. This is the first time 100 birds have been scored in a public match. Both the contestents used Guns of Birmingham Manufacture, the winner shooting with a W. W. Greener Gun and Capt Brewer with one by the Westley Richards Co., Ld. In a match shot by Brewer and Elliott at Jersey City March 19-91, both using Greener Guns, the following scores were made : First day, Brewer 93, Elliot 93; second day, Brewer 99, Elliot 92. The American Field Champion Wing-Shot Cup has been won 7 times in succession by Elliot with a Greener 16 Guinea Hammerless Gun.

THE IMPERIAL DIAMOND CASE.

THE PROSECUTION'S REPLY.

Mr. Inverarity did not long occupy the Court with his remarks on Saturday ; but he excited the greatest interest by announcing that the diamond was in Court. In summing up the evidence given on the part of the defence he took first the Resident's evidence. He said it clearly showed the Resident interfered in the matter and had an interview with the Nizam on the 12th July. The Resident was no doubt a perfectly honest person, but he was not what he should call a friendly witness. It was remarkable to note Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick's varying statements as to the period of the interview when the Nizam told him he would not take the diamond. It was also perfectly clear the Resident put pressure on the Nizam not to take the stone—the sort of pressure Residents did upon Nizams. He did not take the Nizam by the throat, but he urged his arguments with deference and respect. As Macaulay in his essay upon Lord Clive said : "There is still a Nizam, whose capital is overawed by a British cantonment, and to whom a British Resident gives in the name of advice commands which are not to be disobeyed"—that was just as applicable now, and the advice given by Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, though urged with the utmost deference and respect, was not to be disobeyed. The Nizam resented that of course, and he (Mr. Inverarity) thought it was extremely probable he, knowing the Resident was going to leave Hyderabad shortly, intended by hook or by crook to get the diamond without the Resident knowing anything about it. As to the evidence of Mr. Davis and Mr. Pinneger, he submitted it proved unmistakeably that Mr. Cheetham was mistaken in saying Jacob was in his office continuously from ten o'clock to twelve on the morning of July 27th. He commented on the manner in which Mr. Pinniger was cross-examined, saying the Advocate-General suggested he had been suborned and bought by Jacob. One further circumstance he would call the jury's attention to, that was, supposing Jacob had a dishonest mind, he might have handed the diamond back to Messrs. Kilburn, taken the twenty-three lakhs and departed—taken the first train to Bombay and gone off to the Persian Gulf. Finally, he warned the jury that their decision must be based upon the impression the evidence left in their minds, and not upon the speeches of counsel on one side or the other. They would bear this in mind when listening to Mr. Woodroffe.

The diamond was then handed to the jury for inspection, Mr. Inverarity remarking to them that it was the largest brilliant in the world. There were larger diamonds cut in the rose form, but this was the largest brilliant, and was of perfect shape, absolutely without flaw and of perfecty pure water.

Mr. Woodroffe then rose and said it devolved upon him by the Advocate-General's request to sum up the case on behalf of the prosecution. He cordially agreed with Mr. Inverarity's last remark as to the way the jury would have to decide the case, because Mr. Inverarity had made statements for which there was not one tittle of evidence, and asked the jury to draw inferences which he did not think could be entertained by any reasonable man. Mr. Inverarity no doubt thought—or at least he said in his speech he thought—he had completely demolished the case for the prosecution. If anyone was free to select his own premises he might draw the desired conclusions, but the jury would have to consider whether the premises were well founded. Of course it was proper, according to the etiquette that prevailed at the Bar, that counsel for the accused have got a rather free scope ; their lips were not tied as those of the prosecution were, and they could indulge in flights of eloquence and appeals *ad misericordiam*, and appeals to the fancy and imagination which were not open to the counsel for the Crown. First he (Mr. Woodrooffe) would have to explain the exact nature of the charges to which the prisoner had pleaded not guilty, and this the learned counsel proceeded to do at some length, explaining the difference between being entrusted with property and being entrusted with dominion over property; and submitting, once for all, there was abundant evidence that Jacob was a merchant within the meaning of Section 409 ; and further that he was entrusted with money in his capacity as a merchant. There were three sums of money to which the attention of the jury would be directed. The first was that of Rs. 50,000, drawn from the bank on July 10th, and the greater part of it spent in making purchases of jewellery. Then there was the sum of Rs. 20,72,868-14-10, the amount remitted, as the prosecution said, contrary to the trust reposed in Jacob, contrary to the directions received from the Nizam ; and they further said dishonestly. Thirdly, there was the lakh and seventy thousand odd, the amount this man got into his pocket after he knew—if he had any doubt in mind before—that the Nizam wholly repudiated the suggestion of his having entered into any substituted contract for this stone. As to that last sum of money he thought the jury would probably say there was absolutely no defence whatever, so much as suggested, unless they came to the conclusion that, after the receipt of the telegram from Abid on the morning of July 27th, Jacob had any ground whatever for believing that he had a right to deal with it. For not for one moment did this man say to the Nizam : "Well, the rest of the money has gone. I was under a misapprehension as regards it, but here at least is the balance of the money which I offer to refund to you." The last count charged Jacob with the criminal misappropriation of all those sums. Having pointed out that the mere fact of money being dishonestly misappropriated for a time was equally an offence as though it had been permanently misappropriated, and applied that test to the Rs. 50,000 received from Messrs. Kilburn and Co., Mr. Woodroffe said dishonesty was defined in the Code as meaning causing wrongful loss to one person or wrongful gain to another.

Mr. Inverarity objected that that was not the definition. There must be the intention to cause wrongful loss or gain.

Mr. Woodroffe read the section and said Mr. Inverarity's correction was a verbal one. The question was, did Jacob intend when he laid out that Rs. 36,000 to cause wrongful gain to himself ? If a man laid out another person's money intending to make gain to himself, unless commercial morality was something very different from that known to the law of the land and the law of God, that was wrongful gain and wrongful loss.

Mr. Woodroffe continued : "You have been told by Mr. Inverarity, whenever his client told a lie of more than ordinary magnitude, that it was merely one of the commonplaces of commerce to make this statement, or that Jacob was ignorant of English. I trust whatever may be the verdict in this case it will not proceed upon any such supposition. These may be commonplaces in Bombay for aught I know ; I do not know whether or not that mode of dealing is common in the neighbourhood of Back Bay or elsewhere. I think you will be satisfied it is not common, for it is not in accordance with the law—either the law of the land or of the law of God, which regulates it, or the law of morality which is based on the law which governs the relations between man and man."

Mr. Woodroffe said he had yet to learn how if Jacob took that Rs. 50,000 and invested them in the purchase of articles for himself and paid for them with the Nizam's money, he could possibly be said to have done other than intend to cause wrongful loss to the Nizam and wrongful gain to himself. As to the twenty lakhs odd, unless Jacob honestly believed the Nizam had purchased the diamond for forty lakhs, he did by remitting the money home, evidence the intent to cause wrongful loss to the Nizam and wrongful gain to himself, for the position was, that if the stone was not sold by Jacob before July 31st he would lose £2,000 forfeit money and £200 insurance. He had also Rs. 50,000 of the Nizam's and—leaving the question of honesty or dishonesty out of the question for the moment—they saw that Jacob stood to lose Rs. 80,000 if he adhered to the statement, which was true, that the diamond was rejected ; and he stood to win Rs. 2,20,000 in round figures if he could make Messrs, Kilburn and Company remit the money for the diamond at the rate of 1s 5 6-8d. As to the Rs. 1,77,000 the case was a little different, because if it were supposed—which was not to be supposed—that Jacob did not read that telegram from Abid early on the morning of the 27th July, he at all events read it, if the jury believed his story, later in the day, and he knew then that the Nizam had rejected and refused to have anything to do with the diamond. If Jacob came before them and said, through his counsel, "I thought Abid had authority," what did he think when he got the telegram from Abid : "Deposit money must be returned immediately, before any question of expenses can be entertained ?" He knew then that all idea of the Nizam having authorised the purchase was untrue. He (Mr. Woodroffe) thought the jury would be satisfied Jacob received the telegram before the money was remitted. Mr. Cheetham's evidence, he submitted, was conclusive upon that point and was not in any manner touched or broken by the evidence given by Mr. Pinniger or Mr. Davis—as to whose cross-examination he (Mr. Woodroffe) took upon himself to say Mr. Inverarity had most grievously misrepresented what was the Advocate-General's purpose. "I have not heard a single word," he said, "nor have you, which could justify that gentleman in stating that the Advocate-General meant to suggest that Mr. Pinneger or Mr. Davis were bought or suborned. But they deal in that kind of thing apparently elsewhere. It is of a kind with the statement made in the beginning that my learned leader had said that which was false, which statement was withdrawn afterwards. (At this point an animated coversation was going on between Mr. Inverarity and Sir Charles Paul, who were sitting at the table.) But it was necessary to find out whether or not there was anthing which fixed on their minds that the interview with Jacob took place on the 27th July. But I shall be perfectly prepared to put the case to you that Mr. Davis has spoked perfectly truly, and if Jacob was there at 11 o'clock it by no means cut down from Mr. Cheetham's statement. I have no manner of doubt that Jacob did not leave the office during the time he was there, or come back to it. Mr. Cheetham may be wrong in saying it was twelve o'clock ; but the important matter is that there was only one interview between him and Jacob on that 27th July." Further the learned counsel argued that not one of the jury would be sufficiently unreasonable, foolish or simple as to suppose that a man who was expecting to hear whether he was to get seventeen lakhs of rupees would, when he got a telegeam, leave it upon his bed ; nor would they have any doubt Jacob communicated the contents of that telegram to Mr. Cheetham. There could be no doubt he told Mr. Cheetham he had received a telegram from a man whom he called a mere underling, a valet, and that he said he was not going to listen to it, for he had seen the Nizam himself. It was suggested Mr. Cheetham was mistaken there, but he (Mr. Woodroffe) should examine the evidence with some care, and show that it was not till Jacob said he had seen the Nizam that Messrs. Kilburn and Company felt that they might remit the money. But supposing the story to be true that Jacob did not read the telegram till the money had been remitted, he had it in his pocket at the same time he kept the lakh and seventy-seven thousand rupees in his pocket, and he did not, like an honest man, return it to the Nizam, whom he described in terms of somewhat blasphemous adulation as his second God. Proceeding to deal with what Mr. Inverarity had called the topics of prejudice, Mr. Woodroffe referred first to the fact that this was a private prosecution, and said Mr. Inverarity's suggestion that the Crown did not prosecute because it did not approve of the proceedings was unwarrantable. The reasonable inference was that the matter was left in the hands of those who were conducting it, because the Crown felt sure justice would by done. As to the allegation that the case had been brought into a criminal court to crush a person bringing a claim against the prosecutors or otherwise proceeding to vindicate his rights, Mr. Woodroffe asked, "Does the gentleman know what he was speaking about ? Where is there the slightest suggestion Jacob was taking any proceedings ?"

Mr. Inverarity said Jacob had sent a telegram saying he was sending the matter to the Foreign Office.

Mr. Woodroffe—"Nothing of the kind !" Counsel further remarked that Jacob would not be in the position of a claimant on the Nizam, but was a person whom, when the question of civil right came to be determined, the Nizam would have to sue. Dealing next with the remarks of Mr. Inverarity as to bail for Jacob being opposed, Mr. Woodroffe said the law, it was held, did not give the Magistrate the power to grant bail ; the High Court was appealed to and refused to grant it, and afterwards, when the circumstances were somewhat changed the High Court granted bail.

The speaker next discussed the events in March, when the contract with the Nizam was made. There was no doubt, he thought, that the Advocate-General was correct when he said a statement was made that the diamond could be had for forty-six lakhs of rupees, whereas as a matter of fact it could be had for about half that sum, namely, £150,000. Jacob himself said he told the Nizam he could get it for forty-six lakhs. The letter in which Jacob spoke of the bank being "security" meant, he contended, that Jacob intended to represent the price as forty-six lakhs, half of which was provided by the Nizam's twenty-three lakhs, and the other half by the bank. The suggestion to Mr. Ker that the Alliance Bank should send a man with Jacob to whom the balance would be paid, was to carry out the same idea, and Mr. Ker very properly declined to be a party to the fraudulent misrepresentation. Then Jacob asked Mr. Ker whether he would remit the money from Bombay to Calcutta or Simla for him, and thus entrapped Mr. Ker into telegraphing to him : "Have you delivered diamond. If so, what about the balance ?" That telegram would be of some use to Jacob, who no doubt would show it to the Nizam, and Jacob, too, told Abid he could not leave the diamond at Hyderadad, because the bank was security for the balance. "What bank ?" asked Mr. Woodroffe. "The Alliance Bank." And again in Jacob's own telegram to the Nizam, after the money had been remitted, he said he was "in a fix with the bank for the balance." He asked the jury whether the Advocate-General's suggestion was not borne out to the very letter.

The learned counsel next argued that the fact that Jacob was a man of wealth was not to be taken as proof he would not have acted dishonestly, and then proceeded to contend that at this time Jacob was not in very large funds. He dwelt upon the unlikelihood of a man like the Nizam, whom Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick described as punctiliously truthful and honourable, endeavouring to hoodwink the Resident and to get this diamond by some infamous methods of underhanded action, and then referred to Jacob's contract with Messrs. Kilburn, under which he asserted, even after July 27th, that the diamond might have been returned to them and the remittance re-transferred to Jacob, less the forfeit money and insurance. Mr. Woodroffe was about to enter in detail upon the terms of the contract between the Nizam and Jacob, when the Court adjourned.

Mr. Woodroffe said, in reply to the Judge, he should probably occupy the whole of Monday.

BILL OF LADING REFORM.

The following is the agreement entered into by the managers of the Eastern banks in London on the question of the lien given to shipowners in some of the Eastern bills of lading :—

"London, 24th November, 1891.

"Our attention having been drawn to a clause in some of the Eastern bills of lading which gives the shipowner a lien and right of sale by public auction over the goods shipped thereunder, not only for freight and charges due thereon, but also for unsatisfied freight and other amounts due to the shipowner either from the shipper or the consignee, we hereby give notice that we shall decline to receive as security for an advance any bill of lading which gives the shipowner a right of lien for more than the freight and charges on the goods shipped thereunder.

"For Agra Bank, Limited,
"(Signed) W Blackhall, General Manager.
"For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
"(Signed) J Howard Gwyther, Manager.
"For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, " and China,
"(Signed) W Jackson, Chief Manager.
"For the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris,
"(Signed C Phalempin, Manager.
"For the Delhi and London Bank, Limited,
"(Signed) P B Baker, Manager.
"For the Deutsche Bank (Berlin) : London Agency,
"(Signed) G. Zwiegmeyer, Manager.
"For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
"(Signed) T. Jackson, Manager.
"For the National Bank of India, Limited,
"(Signed) Robt. Campbell, General Manager.
"For the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited,
"(Signed) J. Paterson, Sub-Manager."

A **correspondent** sends some particulars of the terrible shooting accident in the Tondu Reserved Forest. It seems that Mr. S. Shillingford and Mr. Henvey did not go into the forest, but were guarding two jungle tracks leading to the higher land from the dhankhets, the natives themselves having proposed to drive the elephant. The accident occurred at 0-30 a. m., on Thursday, and Mr. Henvey lived till 0-30 p. m. of the same day, being conscious almost to the last. Mr. G. Shillingford was not present, being seventeen miles away at the time of the occurrence.

Returns of the rail-borne traffic in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the past official year show a falling off in exports accompanied by a very large increase in imports. The decrease in exports, amounting to some 34 lakhs of maunds, occurred principally in cotton, wheat, linseed, and rapeseed to the ports, of rice to the Punjab and Rajputana, and of gram and other grains, besides wheat and rice, to Bengal and the Bombay Presidency. The increase in imports, on the other hand amounting to some 78 lakhs of maunds, is explained by a larger import of grain from Bengal, the Punjab, Rajputana, and the Central Provinces.

Mdlle. Rosa Bonheur, a Paris corresponden, tells us, has just finished a picture upon which she has been engaged for three years at her studio of By, near Fontainebleau. "Le Depiquage," or "Threshing," as it is called, is the largest animal picture ever painted, and represents ten horses of ful size trotting over a treshing floor—a method of threshing still used in several parts of southern Europe. Mdlle. Rosa Bonheur, it is stated, has already refused £12,000 for it.

DIVINE SERVICES.

St. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Christmas Eve.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Chorals.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Simper in F.
Anthem—Bethlehem—Gounod, Choral—The first Nowell.
Christmas Day.
6-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Cruickshank in E. flat.—Hymns 59, 60 and 294.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Carols.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Stainer in F.
Carol—The first Nowell.—The Manger Throne.
26th—St. Stephen D.M.
28th—Holy Innocents.
6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
4-45 p.m.—Evensong.
Sunday after Xmas—St. John the Apostle and Evangelist, 27th December.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral)—Cruickshank in E flat.—Hymns 59, 322 and 307.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 289, and 215.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Simper in F.
Anthem—Bethlehem—Gounod.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

Christmas Day.
7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

SAINT STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BANDORA.

10-15 a.m.—Matins, Holy Communion and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art.)
Christmas Day.
Friday, 25th December.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11-0 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
Hymns 61.—Christians, awake salute the happy morn !
51.—O come, all ye faithful.
60.—Hark ! the Herald Angels sing.
62.—While Shepherds watched their flocks.
The offertories will be given to the Indo-British Institution, expenses and poor relief.
The Children's Christmas dinner at 1 p.m.

St. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

Christmas Eve.
8 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Cards ; Sermon by Rev. Fr. Biscoe.
Christmas Day.
6-15 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30.—Choral Eucharist.
10.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Choral Evensong and cards ; Sermon by Rev. Fr. Gardiner.
Alms for the poor and E. and E. R. S.

St. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

Christmas Day.
8 a.m.—Matins, Sermon and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong.
Sunday after Christmas.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
6-30 a.m.—Matins.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

Christmas Day.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 76, 78, and 73.

St. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

(Afghan Memorial Church.)
Christmas Eve.
6 p.m.—Choral Evensong with Christmas Cards.
Christmas Day.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Processional Hymns 59 —Choral Matins and Sermon, (Parade Service).—Hymns 60, 58, Recessional 62.
4-45 p.m.—Children's Service with address.—Hymns 15, 15. Offertory for "Children's Gift."
6 p.m.—Processional Hymn 60—Choral Evensong, Canticles, Bunnett, Christmas Cards.
Offertories for the defrayment of the Church debt.
St. Stephens' Day.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
1st Sunday after Christmas.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Processional Hymn 60. Choral Matins and Sermon, (Parade Service).—Hymns 175, and 58—Recessional 62.
6 p.m.—Processional Hymns 60, Choral Evensong and Sermon.—Canticles, Bunnett, Anthem "(Nazareth," Gounod). Hymns 69, 67, Recessional 379.
Offertories for the Defrayment of the Church Debt.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

Christmas Day.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermons.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 23RD OF DECEMBER, 1891.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a few local falls the barometer has risen everywhere. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest on and off the Malabar Coast and probably in Ceylon. The baric gardients to the westwards of Long. 76° as well as in the Madras Presidency are very steep, and an increase of wind velocity may consequently be looked for there. Pressure is below the normal at Rajkot, Surat, Bombay, Karwar, and Calicut, and above it elsewhere. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at Delhi, Agra, Surat, Karwar and Coimbatore and in other districts generally north-easterly to south-easterly. The force has been fresh to strong at Madras, Negapatam and Karachi and moderate to light in other places. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Karachi, 14 at Negapatam, 12 at Bombay and Goa, and ten at Secunderabad. Except at Delhi, Agra, Jhansi, Ajmere, Neemuch and Ratnagiri, the maximum temperature continues to be in excess of the average everywhere. The greatest departures above the normal are noticeable at Akola, Sholapur, Secunderabad and Negapatam. The highest maxima are 94° at Mangalore and 90° at Sholapur, Surat, Cochin and Negapatam. Nights are slightly cooler than usual in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and Indus Valley, while in other districts they are unusually hot, more particularly at Secunderabad, Bellary, Belgaum, Surat, Malegaon, Akola and Khandwa. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Jacobabad (39°?. Humidity shows a large rise at Jacobabad, Rajkot and Veraval but elsewhere the changes are small. The skies are more or less cloudy to-day in many places. A little more than half an inch of rain has fallen at Coimbatore and light to moderate showers at Cuddapah, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. The isobars indicate that the weather off the West Coast in the Arabian Sea is more or less disturbed and strong winds accompanied by rain are probably blowing there. The weather over the greater part of the country is cloudy and rather unsettled to-day. In the neighbourhood of Bombay and in Gujarat, humidity continues to increase and cloudy weather is likely to continue. The air is still damp in the Madras Presidency, and local showers are not unlikely there.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]
SIMLA, Dec. 23.

The barometer has fallen on the Indus Valley and Sind, and Kathiawar, but risen elsewhere. Readings are highest in north-west India, and low over the south of the Bay and off the west coast. A depression apparently exists off the Sind or Kathiawar coast. Winds blow northerly over the Bay area, and variable in the north-west. The force is fresh on the Konkan, Sind, and the Madras coasts. The temperature on the whole has fallen, but the mean temperature is still above the average in Burma, Bengal, Bombay, the Central Provinces, Central India, and Madras. Rain is general in south of the Peninsula, and Coimbatore received half-an-inch, and Wellington, Trevandrum, Cuddapah, Cuddalore, Salem, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, and Madura showers of less than one and quarter of an inch.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 19th December, 1891 :—

	Coaching Traffic	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Coaching Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total..	1,62,183	6,90,504	6,702	8,59,389
Corresponding week last year open 1,446½ miles..	..	..	..	8,99,808

Increase ....Rs. 40,419.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, Dec. 22.	
p.m. 10	77·3
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23.	
8 a.m.	75·1
10 a.m.	79·6
2 p.m.	83·6
4 p.m.	83·0

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s 6d. per bottle. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUR FISH POND is OPEN to Public from the 21st, MONDAY, with Illumination and Band playing every evening. Great amusement at SHROFF'S XMAS BAZAR, Church Gate Street.

PRESENTATION WATCHES, comprising minute-repeating, chronograph, clock, and calendar mechanism, in solid heavy 18-carat cases, or enamelled in various colors ; also set with diamonds, rubies, or emeralds. —MARCKS & COMPANY, Limited, Bombay and Poona.

PUMPS.—OUR SEASON'S STOCK just arrived, Rs. 11 Cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

CHRISTMAS 1891.—Grand Display of lovely Glass Table Ornaments, beautiful Majolica Artware, rich presentation Lamps, Drawing-room Tea Kettles, Teapoys and Etageretables, etc., etc.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

HAMS 7 to 16 lb. each (Really Best Hams), As. 12 per lb. ; Stilton Cheese on cut, Re. 1-6 per lb. ; Double Gloster Cheese on cut, As. 12 per lb. ; Bacon on cut, As. 12 per lb. ; Ox Tongues in Tins, Rs. 5 per Tin.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder.

DON'T FAIL to TREAT YOUR CHILDREN to our Fish Pond, only annas 8 per dip : Rare Fun to Little Children at SHROFF BROTHERS, Church Gate Street, Fort.

A CHOICE, Practical, Cheap and Useful 'Xmas Presents, Weldon's Practical Needle-Work, Beautifully bound in Red Cloth, large 4to size with full woking descriptions, at Cathotic Book Depot, Fort, Bombay.

LIFE ART SCENES of JAPAN on view. ARMY, NAVY, & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, Limited, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

TOYS, SWEETS, COSAQUES.—ARMY, NAVY, AND CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, LD., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

BRAN PIE LUCK ! BRAN PIE LUCK ! ! Only 8 Annas a Dip. Eight times the value in many cases. Come and Try your Chance. Valuable things are given away.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Importers of Outdoor and Indoor Games.

PEARSE'S unequalled CHRISTMAS CAKES, PLUM PUDDINGS, and MINCE MEAT are now on sale. Also Bon Bon Crackers, Sweets, &c., &c. Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street.

RE. 1-8 PER BOTTLE ONLY :—Piesse and Lubin's White Roses, Stolen Kisses, Kiss-me-Sweetly, First-Love, Think-of-Me, No-one-to-Love, Jockey Club, Never-Forgotten, Rondeletia, &c., &c. Rimmel's Lavender Water, Re. 1 per Bottle.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder.

XMAS PRESENTS ! XMAS PRESENTS ! ! Electro-Plated Ware, Stamp Albums, Compendium of Games, Musical Albums, Musical Decanters, Musical Chairs, Jewel Cases, Cricket and Tennis Goods, &c.,—Bull and Co., Apollo-Bunder.

THE LARGEST STOCK in INDIA of Gold and other Watches suitable for Presentation, and a large lot of Jewelry, at prices beyond competition.—KANNY and Co., 59, Meadows Street, Bombay. Out-station orders sent by V. P.

WANTED, an experienced EUROPEAN NURSE, to take charge of two young Children. Apply, with references, to Mrs. R. P. GILL, Guntoor, Kistna District, Madras Presidency.

LOST, between Malabar Hill and the Fort, on the 19th instant, a new ENGLISH HORSE RUG, belonging to Dr. COLLIE, E. G. Hospital.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS. —WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar ? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, well FURNISHED BUNGALOW, for one year ; well situated and Cool. Apply ALPHA," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW, at Bandora Hill, next to Protestant Church. Apply to Mr. DINSHA MANECKJI DAVER, No. 113, Hornby Road, Fort.

WANTED, an HOSPITAL ASSISTANT, in a Native State. Salary Rs. 30 Government money with free quarters, and prospects of promotion. Apply with Copies of Testimonials to " R.," care of this paper.

SWEETS, CRACKERS, TOYS.—ARMY NAVY AND CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, LD., Apollo Bunder.—Bombay.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

MATHERAN CLARENDON HOTEL,—Well-known, most central, very close to Public Offices, Library, &c., is NOW OPEN to Visitors, who may rely on Mr. De Souza's well-served Table. Terms Moderate.

CHAMPAGNE—Just imported for XMAS and NEW YEAR a CHEAP BRAND of good CHAMPAGNE. Price only Rs. 21 per doz. qts.—D. P. BATHA & Co., Apollo House.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, OPEN from October. Most Central Situation, and best accommodation. Private Sitting Rooms to single Ladies and Gents as well as Married Couples.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent ; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, suitable for small handsome presents. Prices very moderate. School of Art Compound, Esplanade.

XMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS, Tree Ornaments, Dolls and Toys, Ham and Bacon on Cut, and Fancy Goods. —D. B. MODY, 29, Apollo Street.

MAHABLESHWAR FOUNTAIN.—The only First-class and best HOTEL on the Hill. Excellent View; beautiful Sets of rooms ; Splendid Food ; and everything Unsurpassable by any other Hotel in the Station. Proprietor has splendid Houses TO LET.

RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER, thorough Blood Purifier, the only remedy at the present day that has cured and will cure Consumption.—PHILLIPS and Co., Bombay and Poona.

ALMANACS for 1892.—A Large Variety of Various Subjects well got up—ONLY 2 AS. EACH. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

XMAS PRESENTS.—Diamond, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Indian Curios, Silks, Chudders and Shawls. FIXED PRICES.—HURJEEMULL & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

OUR CARPET ROOM is now open to Public Exhibition. Indian-made Carpets of all Sizes ; also rugs, dhurries, floor-cloths and mats.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Dealers in Indian Arts and Curios.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY.—The BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Road. Fresh Milk, Butter, Cream, &c., always available.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar :—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter :—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India) :—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water Works :—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq. Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway :—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay, May also be had of Kemp & Co. ; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

VICTORIA FOR SALE.—Half C Springs, English-built. Apply to " R. A. S., " care of PHIPSON & Co., Fort.

COTTAGE PIANO (Soundy and Co.) nearly new. Cost Rs. 650, wanted Rs. 450, owner going home, " J.", care of this office.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply " SUPERINTENDENT," "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY which CANNOT be DELIVERED at MALABAR POINT before 8 p.m., on MONDAY, 28th December, should be addressed GOVERNOR'S CAMP" until SUNDAY, 3rd January, 1892, when they should again be addressed to MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY, until further notice.

S. W. EDGERLEY,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Malabar Point, 21st December, 1891.

SMALL PROFITS
AND
QUICK RETURNS.
A SINGLE ARTICLE AT WHOLESALE PRICE.
ACKNOWLEDGED
CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA
FOR
TOYS & DOLLS.
Crockery, Cutlery, Stationery, Glassware, Platedware, Enamelledware, Fancy Goods, Fancy Ornaments, Flower Vases.
ALL USEFUL AND FANCY GOODS.
SHROFF BROTHERS,
42, CHUCCH GATE STREET, FORT, AND
52, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, MARKET.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of " PICKED LENSES " of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the " Glare of the Indian Sun " and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR GIFTS.
COME AND SEE
The splendid assortment of
JEWELLERY
AND
CURIOS, SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR GIFTS.
BEST COLLECTION OF
THE LUCKY MOONSTONE
JEWELLERY, AT CHEAPEST PRICES
OFFERED IN TOWN.
DO NOT FAIL,
Before purchasing your Christmas Presents, to visit the establishment of
A. BHICAJEE & COMPANY,
SIRDAR'S MANSIONS,
APOLLO BUNDER.
COMMODIOUS STEAM LAUNCH
FOR PLEASURE PARTIES
AVAILABLE ON SHORT NOTICE
AT REASONABLE RATES.

WILL BE READY IN JANUARY,
SOHONI'S
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, ACT X. OF 1882,
As Amended to the end of 1891.
TOGETHER WITH
The Evidence, Extradition, Whipping, Reformatory, Cattle Trespass, and Breach of Contract Acts,
WITH NOTES BROUGHT UP TO 1891.
Price of Subcribers before 31st January 1892, Rs. 6, Postage and Packing extra.
Non-Subscribers will be charged at Rs. 8, exclusive of Postage.
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The Superintendent, Bo. Education Society's Press, Byculla, Bombay.

NEW INVENTION.
PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation ; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.
N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.
Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,
(KANDY) CEYLON,
OCCUPIES the best Site in the Town overlooking the Esplanade and lovely Lake, within easy reach of the Railway, Post and Telegraph Offices, Peradeniya Gardens, &c., and has splendid accommodations for Families.
Note.—First-Class Train Fare to Kandy Rs. 6. Return Ticket Rs. 9.
GOOD BILLIARD TABLES, HORSES, AND CARRIAGES.
HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.
Breakfast at 9-30 and 12 A.M., Tiffin at 2 P.M., and Excellent Table d'Hote at 7-30 P. M. daily.
A. H. CAMPBELL, Manager.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 15.

MONDAY'S quotations for Consols and Indian Sterling Loan are repeated in Reuter's London Financial telegram of last evening. The market rates of discount also were without further movement yesterday. About £100,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England. The price of Bar Silver remained at 43⅜d. per oz. on London ; but Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. in each denomination at £73½ for Fours, and £72⅞ for 4½ per cents. while in New York, the metal was ⅛ cent higher, at 94¾ cents, demand Exchange on London being ¼ cent down, at 4·84 dollars. Paris quotations come unaltered.

The Sales of Cotton in Liverpool on Monday were increased by 3,000 bales, making the total 15,000 bales ; but yesterday the market closed quiet, Surats dull, and Arrivals flat, the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of the usual 400 East Indian. The price of spot Mid-American remained at 4½d. per lb., and Surats were unchanged in value ; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 11-64d. for December and December-January deliveries, and 4·23 for May. The day's Imports were 54,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

Cotton in New York also was virtually unchanged, ready Mid-Uplands being still quoted at 7 15-16 cents ; while Futures for March were a point higher, at 7·97 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were heavy, at 61,000 bales ; and the total figures for the present season now compare as follows with those for the preceding ten years up to the same date :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Tuesday's Receipts.	61,000	53,000	55,000
Three days' do.	149,000	158,000	148,000
Since 1st Sept.	4,466,000	4,111,000	3,990,000

To-day has been almost a blank in Cotton business here, only 150 bales having changed hands altogether, of which 50 new Bengals were bought by exporters, at Rs. 172 ; and 100 Damergaum were taken by a Mill at Rs. 147 per candy. The tone of the market has remained quiet ; but prices are still unchanged.

WHEAT.—A moderate business continues to be done in this staple for export in a steady market, and on the basis of previous rates.

SEEDS have also been steady in tone, and have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers to-day. *Linseed* has recovered one anna per cwt. of its late fall, and is now quoted at Rs. 6-14-0 to Rs. 7-0-0 per cwt. other descriptions being unchanged in value.

The Receipt of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	3,044	bales.
Wheat	27,683	cwts.
Linseed	4,514	"
Rapeseed..	733	"
Gingelly	8,549	"
Poppyseed	1,164	"
Castorseed	1,474	"

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. The City of Edinburgh (s) for the middle of January loading, has been berthed, and has engaged as much Wheat as she requires (about half a cargo) at 21s. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been quiet to-day with scarcely any change in rates. A small amount of Bank Demand was sold, early in the day, at 1s. 4⅜d., but this rate could not to had later on, and 1s. 4 19-32d. was available in one direction. Mercantile Bills have been placed to a moderate amount, for ready and near delivery, say at 1s. 4 25-32d. for three months' sight Credits up to the middle of January. We quote ready

Bank Bills on Demand........	1s. 4 19-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-16d. to 19-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 11-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 25-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·76¾.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The " bulls " having got the market into their hands to-day, a sharp reaction from the late decline in rates for Fours has taken place amid considerable activity. The price for Money touched 106⅞, while the two next Accounts were quoted at 106¾ and 106 3-8, respectively ; but at closing 1-16 per cent. lower was named. 105 is still the nominal rate for 4½ per cents.

SHARES are quiet in tone, and generally without movement either way at our quotations.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, DEC. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Mombassa left here yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Dunera left here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, DEC. 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Ganges arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, DEC. 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Coromandel arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The s.s. Valetta arrived here from Colombo this morning.

HONGKONG, DEC. 23.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Ravenna, from Bombay, arrived here yesterday morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 11-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight...	1 4 7-16
2¾ per cent. Consols for account...	95⅜
3 per cent. French Rentes.........	95½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73½
4½ per cent. "	72⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.........	106½ ex.
Bar Silver	43⅜

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

DECEMBER 23.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Cable Aden-Zanzibar interrupted.
Cable Hongkong-Bolinao interrupted.
Telegrams for Philippine Islands forwarded by post, no extra charge, no extra address.
Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi on Thursday 24th, at 10 a.m.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hour ending at 8 p.m. of the 23rd December, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..
Teheran	23	12	5 p.m.	2	26
Suez........	23	2	55 p.m.	..	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 23rd December, 1891.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta........	..	54	--	10
" Kurrachee	..	16	--	1
" Madras	..	18	--	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 22nd December, 1891.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·9
Temperature of the Air	78·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·4
Dew Point	66·6
Relative humidity of Air	·674
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)...	0·4
Maximum temperature of air read (at 8 a.m. next day)	85·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) ...	71·002
General Directions of Wind *	NE, ENE, NW, NNW, NNE, NE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *	238

* From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

SIND.

MARRIAGE.

YATE—BARROW—December 12, at Karachi, Captain F H Yate, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to Ida, widow of Charles H Malet Barrow, of Southwell, Notts, and second daughter of the late John Mellis Nairne, of Dunsinnan, Perth.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRENNAN—December 18, at St Ann's Parsonage, Indore, the wife of the Rev W H N Brennan, B A, Chaplain of Indore, of a daughter.
CRICHTON—December 16, at Begoo Serai, the wife of Chas. N Crichton, of a daughter.
FORBES—December 16, at Cawnpur, N-W P, the wife of E A Forbes, Pleader, of a son.
TATHAM—December 17, at Pullicoen, Tellicherry, the wife of Ralph Tatham, of a daughter.
WHITE—December 12, at the Bengal Tea Co, Ld. Acuakhall, Hailakandi, Cachar, the wife of R White, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

COLE—December 16, at Bolarum, Hony Captain Thos. Cole, late Chief Warder, Military Prison, Trimulgherry, aged 55 years and 2 months.
DILLON—December 13, at Pishin Fort, Baluchistan, the wife of Lieutenant G F Dillon, 40th Pathans.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1891

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce, in a letter to Government which we print elsewhere, have given timely and weighty endorsement to Mr. T. D. Little's recent representations in favour of the construction of feeder lines of railway in Gujerat. Mr. Little, it may be remembered, reported to Government upon the financial possibilities of five projects, the calculations being made upon certain carefully posed premises as to the amount of traffic that would be necessary to make each line remunerative. Returns of the actual traffic upon the existing roads were taken, and in three cases the traffic was found to be equal to or in excess of the requirements ; in the two others it fell short of them. The three projects thus ascertained to be remunerative are the Ahmedabad-Prantij, the Surat-Bardoli, and the Ahmedabad-Dholka, and to them the Chamber gives its hearty support, as providing an ample margin of profit justifying immediate prosecution. We would fain hope that in addressing Government upon this subject the Chamber are literally " preaching to the converted." The Bombay Government, as it may be convenient to reiterate as often as may be until something is done in this matter, have put on record their conviction that it would be a good thing if the number of feeder railways on the same gauge as the trunk lines could be increased, that their construction will be most beneficial to Gujerat, and that they will be financially profitable. This declaration, it is important to note, dates from October 1890, and though the Government of Bombay have in the interval shown much interest in the question, not only has the first sod of the new series of feeder railways in Gujerat yet to be turned, but the ways and means of making these lines have not been determined. The local Government may, however, be frankly and fully exempted from the distrust in the reality of governmental earnestness on the whole question of railway extension which finds expression in Mr. Marshall's letter. The Bombay Government have gone to work in the business with a clearly exhibited desire to push matters to a practical conclusion, and we take it that the Chamber of Commerce have approached them with a desire rather to support them than to stimulate them to energy, in an enterprise in which there is every reason to believe Lord Harris is taking great active interest. But elsewhere the case is different, and there is ample warrant for the severe scepticism concerning good intentions in high quarters to which the Chamber have given expression. We have, it is true, had a recent speech from the late Under-Secretary for India, in which Sir John Gorst admitted, on behalf of the Government of India, that there was room for more railways, and affirmed that they were very desirous of seeing them constructed. It is not permissible to question the sincerity of desires thus authoritatively revealed. Sir John Gorst's observations, however, throw us back upon the belief that some perverse power is at work hindering and thwarting all the good intentions of the Government of India in regard to railways. Illustrations of the pernicious activity of that influence are easily to be found, and they more than warrant the measured distrust with which the Bombay Chamber estimate the value of the promises and good intentions of the *dii majores* who rule the railway policy of India.

Perhaps the most striking, and certainly the most discreditable, is the absence of any sign of movement in the direction of filling in the missing links of the long chain of metre-gauge communication stretching from the Kathiawar Coast of the Arabian Sea to Bengal. In calling attention to the subject last May we showed how, for a paltry outlay of thirty lakhs, spent chiefly in laying down third rails in short intervening stretches of standard gauge, three thousand seven hundred miles of unbroken communication could be got, and sections now devoted largely to local traffic could be made to serve the purposes of a largely increased through traffic. The subject was subsequently taken up at home by Sir Edward Watkin, and the Chairmen of some of the lines interested were sanguine enough at the summer half-yearly meetings of their companies in London to speak of the project as one which the Secretary of State would be sure to sanction soon. But in these matters we are coming very nearly to the conclusion that the only method of determining what is the likeliest course for the Secretary of State and the Government of India between them are likely to decide upon is the method which the late Lord Dalling used to apply when he wanted to ascertain what course the Sublime Porte would take upon a given set of facts. " Take your facts," he used to say, " and draw from them such inferences as reason, policy, and good sense would dictate. Having thus marked out the line of action that these inferences would dictate, find out what is its precise opposite, and you will then know what course the Sublime Porte will be certain to take." The unconscionable obstinacy which which the project—unrivalled though it is for the assurance it gives of attaining a maximum result at a minimum outlay—is being resisted, chiefly we believe in the Secretary of State's Council, is worthier of Constantinople than of London, and it would be inexcusable if the route of the works projected were in Anatolia or Mesopotamia. But an even worse case is that of the Barsi Road extension. Mr. Marshall cites this in his letter as a typical instance of the mortifying slowness with which projects of undoubted public utility can be indefinitely delayed by a Government and a Secretary of State zealous after the making of railways. Here again the local Government may be exempted from censure for Lord Harris, we believe, has done all in his power to remove obstacles to the speedy commencement of the line. But this is how the case stands. Years ago—quite early in the eighties, if our memory serves us rightly—the local Government expressed their willingness to make the line as a provincial railway. The Government of India pronounced against that suggestion. Then the G. I. P. Railway, who took a sound commercial view of the traffic that it would bring to their own system, offered to make and work the line if the Secretary of State would allow them to raise the nine lakhs that would be required for it as an addition to their capital. This being an essentially business-like proposal was rejected. In course of time Mr. Calthrop came on the scene with his Indian Feeder Railways Company. The Company having, after a patient struggle against many difficulties, set at work the small tramway at Nasik, turned their attention to the Barsee scheme, and six months ago it was confidently expected that the line would be undertaken early in the present cold weather, so that if pushed on with the energy characteristic of Mr. Calthrop, it might be completed in time for next cotton season. And now, when the work ought to have been half-finished, the sanction of the Government of India—delayed, we suppose, through the opposition of some member of the Secretary of State's Council who draws £1,500 a year to prevent the Queen's Government in India being carried on—is still awaited. The obstructives, whoever and wherever they are, have the satisfaction of knowing that not only are they preventing a work of undoubted utility, which three months hence might be earning dividends for the promoters, and adding to the traffic of a guaranteed line, but that they are robbing the hungering and unemployed labourers of the Sholapur district, who will shortly be upon Government relief works when they might be earning full wages in the making of this railway.

The Chamber of Commerce, then, are abundantly warranted in complaining of the delay that attends schemes of admitted utility and urgency. They go on to give an interpretation of Sir John Gorst's assurance that " as much money shall be spent on the construction of railways by the State as the finances will allow " which may serve to remind the India Office that upon this question it is not as easy to beguile commercial opinion in India as it is in England. The policy thus announced, the Chamber say, has for the past five years amounted to little more than a fixed sum being spent yearly on frontier lines. On lines of that character there is no delay. They are made almost as soon as they are projected. It is one step from survey to construction. No one at the India Office, no one at Simla, is mischievous enough to interpose with reasons for delaying a frontier line. These are projected, surveyed, and constructed with the rapidity of Cæsar's conquests. The certificate of the Commander-in-Chief that such and such a line is necessary is taken as settling the question. It is a military railway that is wanted, and the money must be found for it, no matter what other railway has to wait. It takes ten years to get sanction for lines in the interior, of undoubted utility and money earning capability. Half as many months have sufficed to bring the Government round to a scheme for a frontier railway which will cost a crore and seventy lakhs. Now it seems to us that the time has come to ask how much longer the railway policy of India is to be under the control on the one hand of obstructives at home, who may be serving any possible purpose save that of the common weal ; and on the other hand of military statesmen who have been allowed to make frontier lines, constructed without regard to either their original or their future cost, a first charge upon the revenue of India, to the exclusion of all other claims. An illustration which should never be forgotten of the spirit in which these same military statesmen regard all competing claims upon a share of the revenues was given by one of the most conspicuous amongst them, Sir George Chesney, shortly before he left India. The Financial Member of Council, because he asserted the principle that military expenditure, like civil, should be subjected to criticism and control, was introduced to Simla society by his military colleague as " the Bogie Man," and the joke, cheap though it was, " caught on." Here we may see one of the reasons why railway projects, upheld by the local Government and by local opinion as necessary and remunerative, remain unaccomplished for years. Such projects rank with what the lawyers would call " contingent remainders," and ceaseless and vigorous advocacy is often necessary to ensure a recognition of their claims. Lord Harris's Government may be sure that whatever steps they may take for carrying into effect these schemes for the developing and enriching of Guzerat will be heartily supported by the public opinion of the Presidency.

THE vexed question of the burden of the increased police charges for the City of Bombay came up for consideration at a special meeting of the Corporation yesterday. Two notices of motion had been received by the President concurrently, the one recommending that the Corporation should appeal to the Secretary of State against the decision of the Government of India that the police charges should be paid by the Municipality from a sum not exceeding one-fourth of the whole, and not less than Rs. 90,000 per annum. The other notice of motion was to the effect that the Corporation should accept the proposal that the contribution of Government to the cost of the Police Force shall be one-fourth of the annual net charges, provided that the said arrangement be permanent, and further suggested the formation of a committee to act on the suggestion of the Government of India and consider the possibility of reducing the expenditure on the force, in view of the statistics obtained by the recent census. Before the proceedings began an informal conference took place at the instance of the President and it was decided to withdraw both notices of motion, and substitute a resolution asking the Government to receive a deputation with a view to an amicable and equitable arrangement on a basis which would be fair to both parties. The Corporation by a unanimous vote approved of this method of arriving at a satisfactory settlement of pending questions. A *modus vivendi* can undoubtedly be arrived at either by fixing once for all the proportion of joint charges to be paid by the Government and the Municipality ; or else on some such basis as that suggested by a correspondent in a communication which we published on the 17th December. The writer pointed out that a good deal of the friction that has unhappily become apparent in recent controversies is due to the fact that certain large branches of the administration are maintained by contributions which the Municipality and the Government have to apportion between them. Hence arises constant bickerings as to the proper proportion devolving on each. The Government claims proportion which the Corporation deems excessive ; reciprocally the Corporation declines to assent to claims which the Government, judge in its own cause, deems very moderate. All this might be avoided were the principle laid down that no department should be dependent on joint contributions ; Government and the Municipality might by a joint reference decide, once for all, which department should be administered by the Government and which by the Municipality, and then the whole cost as well as responsibility for the efficiency of administering each department should be assigned to either the Government or the Corporation as the case might be. There is it may be admitted some ground for the allegation that the bargaining between the Government and the Municipality as to the relative proportion to be borne by each of the cost of Primary Education, has led each to endeavour to diminish its responsibility, and consequently to starve the Primary Schools, or indeed, not to put too fine a point on it, to leave many of them in the condition of very unsavoury pigstyes. Something of the same inconvenience has undoubtedly been experienced in regard to the Police Force. The Corporation under the influence of the feeling of alarm, not to say panic, which supervened on the perpetration of outrages a short time back in the outskirts of the City, moved Government to augment the strength of the Police Force. The Government acceded to this request with a certain alacrity, but sent in the whole of the bill to the Corporation, which declined to honour it.

The present impasse has been the direct result of the system of joint but undefined financial responsibility. It would perhaps be doing an injustice to the Government to suspect that there would have been less disposition to accede to the demand for more police and an improvement of the personnel of the force, if the whole cost were to have come out of the provincial treasury. Mr. Lee-Warner would doubtless reply to such an imputation by boldly asserting that had the Corporation foreseen that they would have been called upon to pay the whole of the cost they would have thought twice before asking for an increase of the force. In angry recrimination both parties are not unusually in the wrong ; and it is unnecessary to pursue the argument further. It is all very well to say that if the Municipality are solely responsible for the efficacy of such a department as that of Primary Education, and the Government are solely responsible not only administratively but financially for the Police Force, that there will be an end for ever of all controversy as to the respective liabilities of the Government and the Corporation. We shall not be even then at the Millenium ; the lion will not yet lie down with the lamb ; the mouse will not make her nest in the cat's ear. Who shall decide whether the Government spends enough upon the Police Force to maintain that body at the requisite strength and efficiency ? If the Government be no longer called upon to contribute to the cost of Primary Education and the building of schools will the Corporation find it less burdensome to meet all the expenditure for those purposes than it now does to support its share of that expenditure ? There may of course be satisfactory answers to these questions, which are typical of others that might be put ; but it would be a great mistake to hasten blindly to the conclusion that all difficulties administrative and financial can be made to disappear by the simple process of making over to the Government and to the Municipality respectively the whole cost as well as the whole responsibility of the departments assigned to each respectively. It will be advisable to consider carefully whether the desired end can not be best attained by fixing on a clearly ascertained principle the proportion in which each shall contribute to the cost of certain departments. But this is a matter of detail and arrangement. The important point is to arrive by mutual agreement at a settlement having some element of finality.

MR. GEORGE WOODYAT HASTINGS, M.P., was three years ago alluded to in a vein, which does not now seem altogether jocular, as one of those whom Mr. Mathew Arnold spoke of as the " bold bad men, the frequenters of Social Science Congresses." It was even said of him that he was the Social Science Congress, being Chairman of the Council of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science. He was formerly Secretary of the Law Amendment Society, and Honorary Secretary of the National Reformatory Union, which dealt tenderly with youths who had lapsed from the paths of honesty. It is sad that at the age of sixty-six a prominent public man of unquestionable capacity, who had devoted his faculties and his time to the amelioration of society, should be placed before a Magistrate on the serious charge of misappropriation of trust funds, amounting to the not inconsiderable sum of £15,000. It would of course be wrong to infer even from the fact that the Magistrate declined to accept bail that the charge cannot be rebutted. What must be the feelings of an ex-vice-Chairman of Quarter Sessions at finding himself remanded without bail by a stipendiary magistrate ! Mr. Hastings has been in Parliament since 1880. In 1885 he defeated the Conservative candidate for the New Division of East Worcestershire, by nearly 500 votes. At the General Election in the following year he was returned unopposed as a Liberal Unionist.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Khedive, with the incoming English mails, is expected at day-light on Monday.

AT a special meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday, convened to consider the question of the Police charges, it was decided on the motion of Mr. P. Mehta, seconded by Mr. Gratten Geary, to request H. E. the Governor in Council to receive a deputation of the Corporation with a view to an equitable adjustment of the Police and other charges for which the Corporation was partly or wholly liable.

A POONA correspondent writes:—We hear of great experiments in exploding dynamite to bring rain when it is pretty nearly a certainty that there is no moisture in the air, and rain will not come. Here we have had banks of clouds for two days, yet one hears of no experiments.

TWO American bicyclists, Messrs. Stevens and Mitchell, have arrived in Calcutta, after a tour in Upper India. They rode from Delhi to Allahabad, and had previously ridden 4,000 in Europe.

DURING the five months ending the 31st of August the trade between the Punjab and Kabul amounted to 45 lakhs of rupees, or sixteen lakhs more than in the corresponding period of last year, and twelve lakhs less than for the period in 1889. The trade mainly consists of exports from India, the imports only amounting to two lakhs.

DADHKA shareholders and others will be interested to hear that Mr. Vansittart has written out announcing his intention of arriving in Calcutta in January.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.]

THE SENSATIONAL SLANDER CASE.

LONDON, DEC. 23.

The dramatic ending of the Osborne-Hargreaves Slander Case has caused an intense sensation, the plaintiff having sworn an elaborate *alibi* and hinted that Major and Mrs. Hargreaves were the culprits. Sir Charles Russell withdrew the action owing to the imperative orders of Captain Osborne, the plaintiff's husband, the proceeds of the sale of the jewels having at the last moment been traced to the plaintiff.

A FRENCH CONSUL-GENERAL IN SIAM.

PARIS, DEC. 22.

The explorer, M. Pavie, has been appointed French Consul-General at Bangkok.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE INDIAN INSTITUTE.

LONDON, DEC. 23.

The following subscriptions have been received by Sir M. Monier Williams for the extension of the Indian Institute :—£200 from the Bhagvat Singhee, £200 from the Thakore of Gondal, £100 from the Maharaja of Travancore, and Rs. 1,000 from the Maharanee Surnomoyee.

DISSOLUTION OF THE QUEBEC PARLIAMENT.

OTTAVA, DEC. 23.

The Quebec Parliament has been dissolved.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, DEC. 22.

The s. s. Khedive, with the English mails of the 11th inst., left here for Bombay at 7 p.m. to-day.

SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 23.

Sir Charles Crosthwaite owing to his health not being very good is very undesirous of returning to service in India if he can obtain any reasonably congenial occupation at home.

MR. JUSTICE STRAIGHT AND THE ALIGARH MAHOMEDAN COLLEGE.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Straight will pay a visit to the Mahomedan and Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh next Tuesday, when the College authorities will present him with a farewell address.

CONVERSION OF THE 21ST M. I. INTO A PIONEER CORPS.

A formal sanction has been given to the conversion of the 21st Regiment, Madras Infantry, into a Pioneer Corps, to be linked with the 1st and 4th Regiment, Madras Infantry Pioneers. The regimental centre of these three corps will be Bangalore.

"GENERAL" BOOTH AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 23.

"General" Booth and party arrived at Madras this evening. An enthusiastic reception was accorded him, and an enormous crowd was present at the station and along the route to his quarters. On arrival of the train Dewan Bahadur Ragoonath Row, a well-known Brahmin, welcomed "General" Booth on behalf of the native community and Mr. Satthianadhan on behalf of the Native Christians. Replying to these addresses "General" Booth said that the matter which principally concerned him here was the condition of the people. He had, he said, a strong desire to be able to do something towards helping them materially and morally. He found that the men all over the world were in many respects the same, and he endeavoured to regard all men from one standpoint regardless of race or colour. He urged his hearers that whatever their creeds was, they should respect other creeds, and then they would find that in most important matters they could agree. He had come mainly to see his own people and he believed in them and they believed him. He (General Booth) was worth believing in after he had got an information that he might be able to suggest some little thing that might be of some service to the poorer people of this country. A torchlight procession then accompanied "General" Booth to the Esplanade.

THE LAND INDEBTEDNESS COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 23.

The Deccan Agriculturists' Commission will commence its inquiries here on the 5th proximo. Two groups of villages are selected, where the Commission will investigate the circumstances of the people. Similar inquiries will be made in the districts of Sholapur, Ahmednagar, &c., and a fair estimate of the actual indebtedness of the agriculturists obtained. When these enquiries are completed the Commission will again assemble at Poona and witnesses will be examined.

THE BOMBAY PARSEE TEAM.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JEYPORE, DEC. 22.

The Parsee team had a brilliant reception from H. H. the Maharaja and Colonels Abbott and Jacob. The Parsees' first innings was sensational, the whole team getting out for 44 runs. Morenas played magnificently scoring 16, Pavri 7, Patell and Cursetjee 6, Cooper 4, Morenas 16, Spencer 5, Mehta not out 5, Dustoor 3, Kanga, Mody, Patell, Jamsetjee, and Bhaya all zero. Extras 3. The Jeypore team fielded magnificently, and bowled dead on the wicket. The Parsees were equal to the occasion and got their opponents out for 23. Pavri and Mody bowled remarkably well. Pavri took 5 wickets for twelve runs and Mody 5 for five. The Parsees in their second innings scored 89 with two wickets down. Spencer and Kanga made a brilliant stand, and put together 70 between them—Kanga 40, and Spencer 29, not out.

DEC. 23.

The Parsees closed their second innings for 141 runs for 5 wickets, Spencer contributing 54 not out, Kanga 40, and Cooper 15. Speeches were made at lunch by Colonel Jacob and Mr. Patel. Jeypore, in its second innings, scored 70 runs ; Bishenlal playing a dashing game for 24. The Parsees won the match by 97 runs. H. H. the Maharaja treated the team royally and gave a private interview to the Parsee captain. Pavri, Mody, and Mehta bowled well in the second innings.

THE SHOLAPUR PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, DEC. 23.

A meeting of the People's Association at Sholapur was held this evening and the following Resolution was passed :—An application should be sent to the Government requesting the free use of forests to cattle and levying a mild exaction of land revenue from agriculturists. Messrs. Hume and Seymour Keay, and the Madras delegates should be requested to visit Sholapur, and Mr. Caine should be thanked for his appeal at the Scarborough meeting on [illegible] India.

SIR GEORGE GREAVES AND THE RAJKUMARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I thank you sincerely, in the name of many whose interests I have much at heart, for the excellent article in your issue of Saturday last on the speech which Sir George Greaves lately made at Rajkote, and for resuscitating the scheme, which you were good enough to allow me to propound in your columns several months ago, for the entrance of Rajkumars into her Majesty's Army.

Imperial Service Corps are all very well. They bring the great feudatories into line with the Government of India. But no one expects personal service from a Nizam or a Scindiah. The young Thakur is the man you and I are thinking of ; and if he is to "soldier" as Sir George Greaves thinks, he should certainly do his soldiering away from home—away from the debasing influences that spoil so many promising youths. You justly remark that Mr. Macnaghten must sometimes feel that much of his excellent teaching has borne little fruit. I daresay Colonel Loch and the principals of the other Rajkumar Colleges often feel the same. Soldiering is the only trade for Rajputs of princely houses. They will never be able—and one is almost inclined to hope they never will try—to compete with "the oil-fed sons of the quill."

I had thought much of my proposal before I submitted it to your columns, and I have thought much of it since. I still think that a select troop of cadets attached to a corps like the Central India Horse would do much to attract young Chiefs and their relations to enter her Majesty's Army. But I have good grounds for saying that, if the conditions of life in cantonments were suitably mitigated, a very little encouragement would induce many of them to enlist on the same footing as ordinary sowars, and shall this encouragement be wanting ? You call what Sir George Greaves said "singularly outspoken." But men in his position are supposed to weigh their words. I have a sanguine hope that out of the fulness of his heart his mouth was speaking, and that he will do something to make his words good. And who is better able ? The Central India Horse has been spoken of. Though a local corps, and so directly under the Government of India, it is within Sir George's *Kalam Rau* ; the Commandant of the Central India Horse is ex-officio Political Agent in West Malwa ; not even Sir Henry Daly himself knew the Malwa Chiefs, and all their relations, better than Colonel Buller does now.

That the Queen-Empress's Army would gain by such men being admitted to it does not admit of doubt. But the young men themselves would gain still more. What career is there now for the Rajkumars when they leave the college ? Those of them who are not ruling Chiefs have nothing to do ; and in too many cases they do nothing that were not better left undone. Crabbe's spendthrift is a type of them—the man who "Gamed without skill, without inquiry bought, lent without love, and borrowed without thought." Still more unhappy is the fate of those of them who are younger sons.—Yours, &c.,

MALAVA-SHREE.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Khedive with English mails of December 11th left Aden at 7 p. m. yesterday and is expected to arrived here at daylight on Monday. The Khedive which left London on the 3rd instant., and Brindisi on the 13th, brings the following passengers :—

From London : Col and Mrs H P Peacock, three Misses Peacock, Mr and Mrs F J Rickards, Mr. and Mrs. Shewan and maid, Rev D Hutton, Miss Paterson, Major and Mrs. F D Tagart, Rev Bridge Dr and Mrs. Ashton, Rev. Rupert Ihglis, Miss Cruwys, Mrs Merriman, Miss Bull, Rev E Morris, Mr E W M Hughes, Miss McWilliams, Miss O'Hara, Mr J M Caie, Mr F Hussan, Mr Pollock, Mrs Cummins, Rev T S Johnson, Miss M Hammond, Mrs Reid, Mr Winyard, Mr and Mrs H W Uloth, two children, and ayah, Mrs, Hammond and two children, Marquess of Downshire, Mr Gavaghan, Mr Showers, Rev and Mrs MacMahon, Miss E R Green, Mr C H Leaf, Miss Elliot, Miss Greisinger, Mr Meyer.

From Brindisi : Mr and Mrs F A Little, Mr and Mrs G M McHutchin, Mr Ketteridge, Mr F Rawson, Capt A Elderton. Capt Ellis, Mr C V Harris, Mr Finlayson, Mr and Mrs W F Agnew, Mr R M Ross, four Misses Gourlay, Mr H Gourlay, Baron Luttwitz, Mr. Shirreff, Mr G Nix, Mr J Mavragordato, Mr Mahomed, Mr H Brittain, Mr Hassan, Mr G G Anderson, Mr M N Macdonald, Mr S Law, Mr C D Stewart, Mr Ezra and servant, Mr Turnbull, Mr L Macdonald and son, Mrs and Miss Macdonald, Messrs A and C Sharpe, Mr T W Waller, Mr Juda.

From Ismailia : Mr J A Ralli, Mr Baxter.

For Madras (via Bombay).—From Brindisi : Major Christie.

For Kurachee.—From London : Mr Cuthbertson.

For Shanghai (via Bombay).—From London : Capt Bradshaw, RN, From Brindisi : Dr and Mrs Argyll Robertson. From Ismailia : Mr G G Exon.

For Yokohama (via Bombay).—From London : Mr Hara, Mr Imanshi. From Brindisi : Mr R L Barclay and two friends.

For New Plymouth (via Bombay).—From London : Mr J E McTagart.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following postings have been ordered :—*To 1st Battalions*—Captain C. P. L. Lyndenbell and Lieutnant A. G. Dyer, East Surrey Regiment ; Captain Sir R. W. Colleton, Welsh Fusiliers ; Captain H. De B. De Lisle, D. S. O., Durham Light Infantry. *To 2nd Battalions*—Captain C. E. Hales, Durham Light Infantry ; Lieutenant F. G. A. Wimberley, South Wales Borderers ; Lieutinant C. F. Milner, Royal Irish Regiment.

CAPTAIN F M St AUBYN, Rifle Brigade, and Lieutenant C H M Doughty, Welsh Fusiliers, remain at home on extended leave.

CAPTAIN BARNET, R E., is transferred from the Quetta Division to the office of the Superintending Engineer, Baluchistan command.

CAPTAIN JENNINGS, R E, on return to India, is posted to Rangoon.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT Tod-Mercer, R E, Military Works Department, is posted to the Bengal Sappers and Miners.

COLONEL C J Deshon, R A, proceeds to England shortly, on being placed on half-pay

MAJOR W S Baldock, R A, Rawalpindi, proceeds home on promotion to half-pay Lieutenant-Colonel.

THE following appointments are made :—Bengal Sappers and Miners—Lieutenant Bland, R. E., as company commander, vice Bond, transferred to the Military Works Department ; 2nd-Lieutenants Hibbert and Dickson, R. E., to be company officers.

SURGEONS NOTT, Smith, Irvine, and Burton-Brown to the medical charges of the 2nd Punjab Infantry, [illegible]th Bengal Infantry, 4th Sikhs, and 33rd Punjab Infantry, respectively.

MAJOR COLLINS, Royal West Surrey Regiment, to the command of the Kasauli Depot, vice Major Banks, 7th Dragoon Guards.

CAPTAIN GRAHAM, 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Perkins, R. E., Commanding Oudh District.

THE following officers are granted leave to England :—Lieutenants Lugard, 42nd Gurkha Rifles, and Grant, 6th P. I., for one year, on private affairs ; Surgeon-Major Langridge, M. S., one year, on medical certificate ; Surgeon-Captain Risk, M. S., six months, on medical certificate.

THE Secretary of State for India has approved of the extension to honorary commissioned officers of the Indian Unattached List, of the limitation of the messing charges payable in respect of their families on board troopships, to a maximum of ten shillings a day.

WE understand that the Council of Administration, Kolhapur, after consultation with the Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country, has been obliged reluctantly to come to the conclusion not to hold the Agricultural Horse and Cattle show at Chinchli in February next, as advertised. The prevailing distress in the districts from which the fair is chiefly recruited, and the exorbitantly high rates of fodder and the scarcity of this article, are the chief reasons which have influenced them in arriving at the above conclusion ; it is, moreover considered that the Officials of Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States will have their hands very full in dealing with the position and that their services, to say nothing of the money, can thus be better utilised than in organizing and [illegible] what at the best [illegible]rdly worthy of the

FEEDER LINES IN GUZERAT.

THE following letter from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has been forwarded to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (railway), under date December 1st :—

SIR,—I have the honour, by direction, to acknowledge the receipt of Government Resolution No. 2229, of 19th October 1891, accompanied by a letter from Mr. T. D. Little, M. I C. E., Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, embodying statements of traffic collected under his orders on five different routes in Northern Guzerat on which the desirability of constructing feeder lines of railway has been under consideration.

2. I am directed by the Committee to thank Government for placing the correspondence at the disposal of the Chamber, and at the same time to acknowledge the obligation which the mercantile community and all interested in railway development are under to Mr. T. D. Little and his assistants for the energy and ability they have shown in obtaining and compiling so much valuable information in such a complete and practical form.

3. With the figures furnished by Mr. Little the Chamber does not propose to deal his estimates of cost of construction and of the extent of goods and passengers traffic requisite to give an adequate return on the expenditure involved will no doubt be carefully analysed in the proper quarter, and it may or may not be demonstrated that the figures adduced respecting the fourth and fifth lines—the Broach-Jambusar and the Nariad-Kapadvanj—would justify their prosecution in the immediate future. But the statistics respecting Mr. Little's three first projects—

The Ahmedabad-Parantij,
The Surat-Bardoli,
The Ahmedabad-Dolka,

show such an ample margin in their favor that the Committee of the Chamber feel fully justified in respectfully urging upon His Excellency the Governor-in-Council the desirability of their construction being undertaken at the earliest possible moment.

4. My Committee are well aware that the Government of Bombay have already placed on record their desire and willingness to support the extension of feeder lines in connection with the trunk systems of railway in this Presidency, and, with the information now made available by Mr. Little, they feel assured that it is quite unnecessary to adduce additional arguments in favour of the special projects under discussion. But the lengthened experience which this Chamber has had in advocating railway development in India has shown that even schemes of admitted utility and urgency are liable to protracted delay before sanction can be obtained to their construction, and the Committee take the liberty, therefore, of drawing special attention to this fact in the hope that the feeder lines in Guzerat may prove an exception to what has hitherto been the rule, and signalise the initiation of a policy of vigour and encouragement in regard to railway construction in the future in marked contrast to the record of the past. Such a policy has recently been most admirably depicted by the late Under-Secretary of State for India in addressing the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, when he was reported to have said that :—

"The Government of India admitted that there was room for more "railways, and they were very desirous of seeing them constructed. They would gladly see private enter prise applied for the purpose, and their policy was to encourage private enterprise by all legitimate means."

* * * * * *

"But whilst the Government were anxious to encourage private enterprise and desired to have private enterprise more extensively applied to the construction of Indian Railways, their policy had been, and would continue to be, the spending of as much money as financial prudence would allow in the construction of railways by the State."

5. The public utterances of responsible officials in connection with the Government of India for years past abound with similar expressions and assurances, and if the commercial community could only believe that there was a reasonable probability of their being given practical effect, the Committee of the Chamber would feel that the last word had been spoken on the question of railway extension in India. Unfortunately, however, actual experience—and my Committee make the statement with all respect—has given rise to the belief that such assurances convey little more than the mere personal hopes of the speakers for the time being, as an account of the efforts for the introduction of private enterprise in railway construction would be a continuous narrative of wearisome, and in many cases, abortive negotiations and official discouragement ; while the policy of "spending as much money as financial prudence would allow in the construction of railways by the State," has for the past five years amounted to little more than a fixed sum being spent yearly on frontier lines. During that interval, so far as the Bombay Presidency is concerned, any important line sanctioned has only been as the outcome of years of agitation and negotiation while as showing how private enterprise has been treated in connection with small projects the Barsi Line is a conspicuous example. The necessity of, and the probably remunerative character of a branch line from Barsi Road Station on the G. I. P. Railway, to the town of Barsi, was demonstrated and admitted so far back as 1881, and after fruitless efforts to induce the Government of India either to provide the nine lakhs of rupees required for its construction or to permit the G. I. P. Company to construct it as a part of their system, a private company came forward in March 1887 and applied for sanction to undertake the project with their own funds, but although all Government requirements have been complied with the official sanction has not yet been accorded after nearly five years of correspondence and discussion.

6. Such an example speaks for itself and indicates more strikingly than any general arguments could the possibilities of delay which await all proposals for the extension of feeder railways. At the same time the Committee of the Chamber most earnestly hope, and, from the interest which His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has displayed, feel satisfied in believing that the three extensions now advocated will not meet a similar fate. It would certainly be difficult to conceive any railway project affording less reason for delay. From the information tabulated by their own officers, Government have an assurance that the lines would be profitable, there are no serious difficulties in construction to cotend with, and the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company are prepared to undertake the working, after construction, on terms and conditions which have already met with the approval of Government. The delay, therefore, in sanctioning the construction, if there is any, can only arise in deciding from what source the funds to provide the capital outlay are to be obtained. Looking to the exceptionally promising character of the projects there can be little doubt that it would be in the interests of the country at large if they were constructed with public money, and should that course be decided upon, it is almost superfluous to point out that there never has been a time in the financial history of India when money could be obtained by Government for the development of railways on more favorable terms than the present. With four per cent. rupee paper at, or in the neighbourhood of, 7½ per cent. premium, and the rate of discount in the markets of Calcutta and Bombay at 1½ to 2 per cent., a loan for railway construction would be taken up with avidity both here and in England, where a strong feeling in favor of a more vigorous policy in this respect has been steadily gaining ground of late. But if in the opinion of the Government of India the time has not yet arrived for advocating with the Secretary of State for India an expansion of the limit of expenditure on railways, which was laid down as the result of the enquiry on East Indian Railway communication in 1884, and there is likely to be any difficulty or delay in allocating funds from Provincial Revenues for the purpose, the Committee of the Chamber would respectfully submit that the obvious advantages to be derived from the immediate prosecution of the undertakings should induce His Excellency the Governor-in-Council to support their construction being entrusted to private enterprise which, my Committee understand, has already been tendered on approved terms.

JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.
L. R. W. FOREST, Chairman.

IN the course of a prize competitionon epitaphs in a Paris newspaper, the following has been exhumed. Henri Murger, the Bohemian poet and novelist, wrote it on the late M. Buloz, of the *Revue des deux Mondes*, who had lost the sight of one eye :—

Quand Buloz au tombeau sera prêt à descendre,
Rien ne saurait le retarder,
Il n'aura qu'un œil à fermer,
Et pas d'esprit à rendre.

This may be roughly but incompletely translated as follows, the point of the joke lying in that essentially French word *esprit* :—

When Buloz to his long rest goes,
His patience need be slender ;
He only has one eye to close,
And no *esprit* to render.

ST. PETER'S GIRLS' SCHOOL.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR presided at the annual distribution of prizes at St. Peter's Girls' School, Mazagon, on Tuesday evening, when Lady Harris who accompanied him assisted in distributing the prizes. The proceedings opened with a short concert in which the young pianistes and choristers acquitted themselves admirably, the flag drill, and Japanese fan song by infants in particular being very pretty.

The Rev. Father Biscoe then read the report which will be given in to-morrow's issue.

The Rev. Acting Archdeacon Scott, who moved the adoption of the report, said that the report which had just been read was fortunately so full of good points, that comment on it was unnecessary, except that it was an object of congratulation on the part of all interested in the school. The Rev. Father Biscoe had mentioned his (Mr. Scott's) presence there as representing the Bishop who was a visitor of the school. They all knew perfectly well how interested the Bishop was in all schools in his diocese; but one of the Bishop's duties was to preserve himself in good health and vigour for the carrying on of his work, and in order that he might do so he had thought it incumbent on him to take part of the leave that was due to him ; but if the Bishop knew what was going on then, he felt sure they would have his sympathy. He could assure them, too, the Bishop would need all their sympathy, because they would be sorry to hear that only the previous day a telegram had been sent to him informing him of the very serious illness of one of his little boys he had left behind him in this country. In asking them to adopt the report he would merely suggest that a paragraph should be added thanking and congratulating the Sisters in charge and all the staff of teachers whether resident upon or outside of the premises for the very successful year of work which they had heard of in the report and which they had been able to judge of for themselves by the entertainment they had heard. (Loud applause.)

Mr. J. T. Hathornthwaite said they saw every day within these walls a problem being solved that puzzled many at home, namely, the blending in one harmonious body the religious and the secular in education. (Applause.) For every girl who went through the curriculum of that school emerged from it, not only a good citizeness, but a good churchwoman. It was this twofold education which gave to it a special and peculiar value. The report was all round most encouraging, and he had much pleasure in seconding its adoption. (Loud applause.)

The report having been approved of, the prizes were distributed.

His Excellency the Governor then said : Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have so frequently expressed my views in public upon the great advantages, not only to girls themselves, but also to a nation, and in fact to all people, of female education, that I should really be ashamed to detain you by repeating them at any length. One cannot but feel, however, that the work which has been done by a school of this kind is not only confined to the fact that it turns out these young ladies into the world better women than they would have been without it. That is the first point of consideration, but apart from that we must not forget that in these days there are opportunities for women earning their own livelihood which did not exist in such abundance in the past ; and the higher education which a school of this kind is able to give must produce undoubted advantages for those who are able to attend it. It must be a sincere source of congratulation to all those who have children out here, that they are able to turn to such an admirable institution as this to help in the education of their girls. From the report which has been read to-day, I think it is obvious that the higher education which is aimed at by this institution is secured from the number of pupils who have been successful in the Matriculation Examinations of the University ; and we can judge from the report of Mr. Giles that he is fully satisfied, apparently in all but one respect, with the progress that has been made during the past year. I have no doubt it is a cause of considerable regret to those who manage this school that he was not able to pass so high an encomium as in past years upon the standard of Biblical knowledge ; but no doubt additional attention will be paid to this during the coming year, and it is, therefore, unnecessary for me to dilate upon it. It has always seemed to me that the Bible can be far more easily understood and more thoroughly studied here in the East than by those brought up in the West, the Bible being a history of Oriental people. Therefore, children actually living in the East, and studying the Bible, are far more advantageously placed, and can more thoroughly comprehend it than many of us who are brought up in Western climes. The advantages which this school offers to these young people are almost untold, when one considers the fact that they are living so far from their own country, in a climate so contrary to that which they are properly born to, and we, who have been here to-day, can judge of the result the advantages given by it. I believe it is generally imagined that the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces in India have a kind of omniscience ; but whatever claim I may have to that I do not profess to have a very great knowledge of girls' schools. I have, however, ways of my own of judging whether a girls' school is successfully conducted, and I have no doubt that you proceed in the same method as myself. We judge of the health of the pupils from their looks, and of the system of organisation from those exercises they give, like those musical exercises we have seen performed on the platform this evening ; and we also judge of the system practised in the school, by what takes place at the distribution of prizes. One can then see if the school is well organised if the prize-winners come forward in thorough order and methodically, and one can also judge of the efforts made to induce good manners by the demeanour of the prize-winners when they come up for their prizes. Those are some of the ways in which I judge of the system adopted in school management, and I am sure you will support me when I say that I can honestly congratulate those who are responsible for the management of this school, on the distinct success they have attained. (Hear, hear.) I have already said the Inspector has reported favourably as regards the education of the girls ; and I think you will, through me, be justified in reporting favourably on those other capacities and qualifications which are not less desirable in the education of the young, and also that literary eduction, which of course is one of the objects they come to school for. Therefore, upon all these grounds we are justified in congratulating the Society of St. John the Evangelist, and the good Sisters who are primarily responsible for the education of these young people. (Applause.) I am extremely sorry it was impossible to have combined the prize-giving to both girls and boys, but possibly on some future occasion, I may have an opportunity of seeing the boys as well as the girls. (Renewed applause.) There was one thing I omitted to say in regard to female education and it is this :—While the Government of this country is, of course, compelled to retain an impartial attitude, living as we do, and governing a country which is divided in a remarkable degree as regards religion, but at the same time, with the strong ideas I hold upon the advantages to the children themselves, to the parents, and to the whole people in the country, regarding female education, it is a very great gratification to us entertaining those views to be able to point to schools such as this, of which there are many others, I am thankful to say, in other parts of this Presidency, and indeed all over India. I believe that those at home—and there are many who are very ignorant of the difficulties attending the education of European children in this country, and who have very little idea of the efforts made to that end,—may honestly be proud of their fellow-countrymen and countrywomen who have undertaken that difficult and laborious task, and who are carrying it out so successfully. (Applause.) Ladies and gentlemen, I am sure on your behalf as well as my own, I may wish all these young people we see before us a very merry Christmas, and many happy New Years. (Loud applause.)

On the motion of Mr. Brewin, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Evans, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded Lord and Lady Harris for their presence at the prize-distribution, and the singing of "God Save the Queen" terminated the proceedings.

A DESPATCH is published from the Secretary of State in which Lord Cross expresses his cordial concurrence in the views expressed by the Government of India regarding the excellent service rendered by Major-General Elles and the officers and troops under his command in the Black Mountain Expedition.

PHOTOGRAPHY of speech, or rather of the fleeting expressions and movements of the human countenance during speech, is the latest of the many triumphs of the instantaneous process. A distinguished physiologist who explains this new development in a French monthly review, gives, by way of illustration, twenty-four little pictures, half the size of a postage stamp, representing so many phases of movements of the lips in pronouncing the words "I love you." Our contemporary, "The Photographic News," is of opinion that the pictures do not convey much information without the explanatory words, but he is looking forward to improvements. Meanwhile he regards these little pictures as "pointing to many strange possibilities."

THE POLICE CHARGES.

PROPOSAL FOR A CONFERENCE.

THE Corporation met again yesterday afternoon for the purpose of considering the question of police charges and the Government letter of the 30th November 1891 thereon. Mr. George Cotton presided :—

The President stated they were met to consider the question of the police charges and the motions thereon of Mr. Grattan Geary and Mr. P. Mehta.

Mr. P. Mehta asked leave to be allowed to withdraw his motion and make a suggestion by which he trusted much discussion might be obviated. It had, he continued, occurred to several members that it might be well to see if some way out of the difficulty on the question of police charges and other matters could not be found. He quite saw the force of the view, and it, therefore, seemed that it would not by an improper thing on the part of the Corporation if they asked Government to receive a deputation to see if an equitable adjustment could be come to with regard to these liabilities. He was not for fighting, as he had remarked on previous occasions, and if they could possibly bring about a satisfactory result by means of a conference it was very desirable that they should do so. If Mr. Geary would agree to that and also withdraw his motion and approve of the procedure, he would lay his proposition before the Corporation.

Mr. Grattan Geary said that he would withdraw the motion standing in his name in favour of the course now decided on.

Permission to withdraw both motions was given unanimously.

Mr. Mehta said it would be a very proper course to follow without going further and faring worse as Mr. Geary had pointed out elsewhere. Asking Government to receive a deputation was a course heartily to be approved of as there were question to be discussed in which a correspondence was not of much value. The Corporation might advance arguments which might not be properly understood by the other party, and they might receive replies which they did not think met their arguments. All those matters could be disposed of in a much shorter time if they could meet the Government and discuss them. He, therefore, moved . "That before appealing to the Secretary of State in this matter, the President be asked to request his Excellency the Governor in Council to receive a deputation of the Corporation the subject with a view to an equitable adjustment of police and other charges for which the Corporation may be partly or wholly liable"

Mr. Grattan Geary seconded the motion, as he considered there was a fair prospect of an arrangement being come to which would terminate the long controversy on the police charge, and cognate questions, which were capable of adjustment on a basis satisfactory to the Government and the Corporation and fair to the interests represented by both bodies. He cordially recommended to the unanimous acceptance of the Corporation the proposal now submitted. (Applause.)

The President then put the motion, and it was adopted unanimously.

WATER-POWER FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

Dr. B. S. Shroff proposed that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation whether there existed in Bombay tidal or water-power that would supply motor-power for lighting the whole or a part of Bombay with electric lights. In support of his proposition Dr. Shroff said that the water-power at the Malabar Hill and Bhundarwada reservoirs and the Bandora Causeway might be utilised for the purpose of lighting the city with electric lights. It would be, he said, a very efficient and economical way of lighting the City.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee seconded the resolution.

Dr. Blaney said that water-power gives a safe and satisfactory power ; but his personal experience was that the utilization of water-power at Bhosawal cost him about Rs. 17,000.

The Municipal Commissioner said that he would be very happy to make inquiries suggested in the proposition.

After some discussion the resolution was put to the meeting and carried.

SCHEME FOR DRAINING COLABA.

In reply to Dr. Shroff the Municipal Commissioner said that a scheme for draining Colaba and especially the Colaba Road, would be presented to the Corporation as soon as the Executive Engineer who was recasting the proposals in the light of new census submitted his report to him.

SET-BACKS IN THE WARDEN ROAD.

In the motion of Mr. Wacha seconded by Mr. Tribhowandas the Corporation resolved to request the Municipal Commissioner (*a*) to inform the Corporation whether the line of set-backs in the Warden Road has been demarcated, and whether the alterations recently effected on that road in front of the bungalow occupied by the Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhai Visram are in accordance with the line of the set-backs, if any, in that locality : and (*b*) to submit all correspondence that may have passed between the Municipality and that gentleman with regard to the aforesaid alterations.

IRREGULARITIES IN THE COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENT BILLS.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha proposed.

The Municipal Commissioner said that there was no loss of money, but that there was some irregularity. If the Corporation wished he would lay before them the orders passed by him on the subject.

The resolution was then adopted by the meeting.

After transacting other business, the proceedings terminated.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the Court yesteday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley disposed of the following among other matters :—

Mr. Starling for the insolvent moved for an *interim* order. Mr. Russell for an opposing creditor opposed the application on the ground that the insolvent had suppressed several documents. Mr. Starling thereupon moved for an *interim* order until the next court day, the 6th January, but the Court after hearing the arguments of counsel refused the order.

RE HASSUM BULDEVDAS AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Badroodeen Tyabjee for the Official Assignee moved for an amendment of the order passed by the Court on the 2nd September last, calling upon the insolvents to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt of court, inasmuch as they had put in no appearance at the Court when duly ordered to do so in order that they might be examined. Mr. Budroodin added that since the granting of the order insolvents had gone to Aligurh in the North-West Provinces, and be accordingly applied to have the order amended for service on them at that station. His lordship granted the request.

RE OOJAINSEY VACATCHUND AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, for an opposing creditor moved for an amendment of the ordar granting a rule *nisi* on the 9th December, calling upon the insolvents to show cause why their books of account should not be produced at the office of the Official Assignee, and a second rule on the 16th of December for the examination of the insolvent. Mr. Manker moving for the orders to be amended for service on the insolvents through the District Judge of Ahmedabad. The application was granted

RE DEWJEE RAMJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied to make absolute the rule granted by the Court last month to his client. to withdraw his schedule. The request was granted.

RE CHUNILAL MEGHRAJ.

Mr. Budroodeen Tyabjee for the insolvent moved for leave to make absolute rule revoking the order of adjudication.

Mr. Manker opposed the application on the ground that his client's (Gopalji Ramji) name had been omitted from the list of creditors set forth in the schedule. As this had not been done Mr. Manker contended the rule should be discharged.

Mr. Budroodeen Tyabjee in replying said his learned friend had no *locus standi* in the matter, and added that the petitioning creditor at whose instance the order of adjudication was granted, was served with a notice, but had failed to attend the Court.

His lordship being of opinion that Mr. Manker had no *locus standi*, made the rule absolute.

RE VITHALDAS VANDRAVANDAS AND ANOTHER.

The insolvents applied in person for an *interim* order. Mr. Manker for an opposing creditor, Messrs. Tod Durant and Co. opposed the application on the ground that the insolvents had concealed several account books.

His lordship refused the application of the insolvents, and ordered them to produce all their books, warning them that if they concealed any they were liable to be sent to jail.

RE HAJE ABDOOLA KAZRANI.

Mr. Manker moved for an *interim* order and leave to amend the schedule and serve notices. An opposing creditor, Sanker Pramanand, who appeared in person opposed the application and stated that the insolvents had been many times previously granted such orders, but had neglected to do any thing.

His lordship dismissed the insolvent's petition.

RE DAMAJEE MEGHJI.

On the motion of Mr. Manker his lordship granted leave for the insolvent's schedule to be amended and also leave to serve notices.

RE SULL MAHOMED ELIAS.

His lordship on the application of Mr. Manker, granted a further extension of the insolvent's *interim* order for two months.

HOSPITALS FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

THE discussion on the Government letter to the Bombay Corporation on hospitals for infectious diseases and Mr. Mehta's motion thereon was resumed yesterday at the adjourned sitting of the Corporation, Mr. George Cotton presiding. There were present :—Mr. Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Barjorji Sorabji Shroff, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, E. B. Carroll, J. P. Cornforth, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Damodar Tapidas, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, J. F. Fernandez, Framji Dorabji Divecha, Grattan Geary, Govardhandas Khatao Makanji, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Manekshah J. Taleyarkhan, Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee C. Murzban, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, H. M. Phipson, Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Sethna, G. W. Roughton, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Mr. J. P. Watson, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

Mr. Roughton moved as an amendment to Mr. Mehta's motion : That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to take the opinion of counsel as to what are the liabilities of the Corporation in respect of taking measures for preventing and checking the spread of dangerous diseases set forth in Section 61 of the Municipal Act, and whether the requisitions of Government contained in Government Resolution No. 4337 of 15th December,1891, are such as can be enforced against the Corporation by Government under the compulsory clauses of the Municipal Act. (2.) That in the event of the opinion of the counsel being that the proposed action of Government is of doubtful legality than that the necessary notice of action be given to Government of a suit in the High Court for an injunction to restrain the Government from adopting the procedure which they contemplate, and such a suit be instituted in due course. (3.) That in the event of the opinion of counsel being that no such action on the part of the Municipality can, having regard to the provisions of Sections 61 and 518 of the Act, be successfully maintained than that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to carry out the requirements of Government with the least possible delay. (4.) That in the last event the Committee previously appointed upon this question be requested to draft an appeal to the Governor-General in Council against the action of the Government of Bombay."

In support of his amendment he said that his reason for moving it was that if the Corporation adopted the proposition of Mr. Mehta they would have all the Municipal eggs in one basket—be debarred from asserting what legal rights they had in the matter should they be advised they had any. The Governor-General might say he was not going to interfere, and if the Corporation went to the Secretary of State they would probably be met with the same reply. That being so the Corporation would then be deprived from attempting to insist upon their legal rights in the matter provided they had any. They must find out what was strictly their legal position, and if they had been right in the course adopted hitherto, then they should resist the Bombay Government. If, however, it turned out that they were wrong in the position they had taken up, then let the Corporation climb down gracefully like sensible men and get out of the matter as quickly as possible. (Hear, hear.) At present the Corporation was in the dark, and did not know whether if they acceded to the demand of the Bombay Government they would be sacrificing the interest of the ratepayers. The second, third, and fourth parts of the amendment provided for a settlement of the question once for all. If counsel said the Corporation has a good case to fight, let them fight and have done with it, and then thereafter Government would not be so likely to place any veiw they chose to adopt on the construction of the Act and force it down the throat of the Corporation whether it was legal or not. If counsel advised that they cannot expect to come out successful in an action, because by the construction of Section 61 of the Act Government had put it out of the way of the Corporation to assert its legal rights, then let them appeal to a higher authority and point out that the section is inequitable, and ask for relief. (Applause.)

The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal, in seconding the amendment, observed that Mr. Roughton's proposal suggested a practical way out of the difficulty. No doubt, the case was proved up to the hilt by Mr. Mehta ; but what would be the effect of that resolution if it was passed by the Corporation. While they appealed to the Viceroy, and, if necessary, to the Secretary of State for India, the prescribed period of a month would have passed away, and the Bombay Government would in the meantime put the bludgeon clause into force. He did not think it would be a dignified proceeding on the part either of the Corporation or the Government. It was desirable in the first instance to know what was their legal liability and legal position in regard to the question at issue. If they were assured by counsel that they had a good case and were not liable for that which was sought to be done by Government, they should then go up to higher authorities or even to a court of law if such a course was necessary. But they were at present simply working in the dark, and it seemed to him that Mr. Roughton's amendment suggested a very practical way out of the difficulty.

Dr. Viegas was of opinion that legal advice, if they wanted to have it, should have been obtained at a much earlier stage of the proceedings. The Corporation had admitted their liability only on occasions when there were epidemic diseases prevailing in the city. He was not in favour of rushing into a court of law, but concurred with Mr. Mehta's alternative proposal, which was a very courteous and proper proposal for the Corporation to adopt.

Mr. J. P. Kapadia observed that as the Government thought that theirs was a rich Corporation, they tried to extract money out of it on every possible occasion. If they were to submit every time to the demands of Government, the local self-government would be a sham and a delusion. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

Mr. Mulji Barbhaya was of opinion that the Government in giving the notice to the Corporation did not confine themselves to epidemic diseases, but they wanted that sporadic cases should also be provided for. It appeared from the letter of Government that they held the Corporation liable for providing adequate measures for the prevention and checking of infectious diseases upon opinions both legal and medical which they had obtained. The Government had a right whether arbitrary or absolute under the provisions of the Act to do what they proposed in their letter. It would not be, however, wrong on the part of the Corporation to obtain counsel's opinion in the matter. He then proposed another amendment, in terms of the first part of Mr. Roughton's amendment, that counsel's opinion be obtained in the matter.

Mr. Roughton consented to withdraw the remaining portions of his amendment.

Mr. M. J. Talyarkhan remarked that Mr. Mulji's arguments were the best reasons, only counsel's opinion should not be taken. The question to be determined was not a point of law. The Government took one view of the provisions of the Act and the Corporation the other, and the only authority that could interfere in a matter like that was the Governor-General or the Secretary of State for India. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Bhalchandra did not think that the opinions even of a dozen lawyers would weigh with the Government of Bombay. [illegible] this juncture was simply a waste of time. He would, he said, vote in favor of Mr. Mehta's proposition.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha said that the views which had fallen from Mr. Mehta and Mr. Talyarkhan, it was clear that there was no case to go before a counsel. It was not a question of law, but of common sense. Mr. Mehta had done the greatest service to the Corporation and to the city by the able manner in which he had put forward their case at their last meeting. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Government had accused them with indifference and want of respect to a higher authority, but Mr. Mehta had made it quite clear that they were perfectly innocent of those charges, and that on the contrary it was the Government who had treated the Corporation, to say the least, very disrespectfully by driving out fifty patients from the hospital before the Corporation arrived at any decision in the matter. He was sorry that the Government, who ought to be respected, should be so inaccurate in the statement of facts in their letter. He was like everyone a loyal member of the Corporation, [illegible] must say that the Government in order to be respected ought to be correct in their statement of facts ; they must be honest, sincere, and last, though not least, they ought to carry out their pledges. The effect of the Government was relative. [illegible] Government he would respect [illegible] ; but it would be otherwise if he had no confidence in them. The hocus-pocus sort of a Committee appointed by Government was formed to register a foregone conclusion, and their report was not worth the paper it was written upon.

Mr. Grattan Geary said he would have been willing to give his silent vote in favour of the amendment proposed by Mr. Roughton as it then stood as he thought [illegible] the Corporation should understand the legal

legal ground on which it stood. (Hear, hear.) His sympathy was with the proposal for taking counsel's opinion, so much so that he himself had contemplated bringing it forward as an amendment. He had proposed in the Committee to take counsel's opinon but Mr. Mehta declined to concur and he was overruled.

Mr. Mehta pointed out that the Municipal Commissioner had taken such advice at an earlier stage of the question, and it was found to be useless to the Corporation, as he (Mr. Mehta) had forecasted it would be.

Mr. Geary, continuing, said that he could not agree that the question was not one of law. If the view prevails that it is a medical question, and they were not to take legal opinion, he would ask the Corporation to look at the position they occupied and consider what steps they were to take. If there was no resource in the law, how then stood the facts? A requisition had been sent to the Corporation requiring them within a certain period—now less than a month—to do certain things, and if they were not carried out Government would proceed to do them for the Corporation and reimburse themselves from the Municipal funds, by the process laid down in the Municipal Act. It was proposed by Mr Mehta, whose motion he presumed would be carried if Mr. Roughton's amendment was not adopted, that they should ignore that situation and appeal to the Government of India in the first place, and then to the Secretary of State for India. What reasonable result, he asked, was expected from such a course? Was it to be supposed that the Government of India would take the view just expressed by Mr. Wacha and other members, that law had nothing to do with the point? No, they would decide it upon the law of the case, as set forth in the Municipal Act, by which the Corporation was bound, and by virtue of which they sat there that day. It was perfectly vain for them to expect the Government of India would disregard the legal aspect of the question. If they went further they would ask Lord Cross to override the decisions of the Governments of Bombay and India, and accept the view of the gentlemen sitting round that table in the face of the law as laid down in the Municipal Act. Some gentlemen said they rested their case upon the law as it stood. In that case their shortest course would be to go to the High Court. It was quite clear they had no legal ground to appeal to the Government of India or the Secretary of State, for if they had they would go to the High Court. After appealing to Calcutta and to London they would be where they were now, face to face with the alternative of fufilling the duty which, it was alleged, rested upon them under the Act, or refusing to do so, in which case the Government would take the measures provided for such cases, and help itself to the Municipal funds. It seemed to him that that was an undesirable position; they gained nothing by it either in credit or fact; their money would be spent by a higher authority, and the Corporation would not gain the credit for it. Mr. Mehta had complained that the Corporation approved of his (Mr. Geary's) amendment moved to a resolution of his own, that Dr. Weir should be allowed to take his seat on the board of experts appointed to enquire into the question of hospitals for infectious diseases. What would have been the position of the Corporation if that course had not been adopted? It would have been said by all India that they were indifferent to the interests of the sick-poor, and they would not have stood so well as they did now. Further, he did not see what objection could be taken to a member of the Corporation sitting on that Committee and giving his experience. It was desirable the Committee should have the best local experience in dealing with the question, and it might be somewhat due to Dr.Cowasjee's presence that the proposals were so moderate. It could not be said there had been any attempt to spend the money of the Corporation lavishly. Again, he said, if they agreed to send the matter before the Government of India, the Viceroy and his Council would in all human probability say that it was not a matter for them to interfere. Mr. Mehta had rightly pointed out one error in the Government letter, namely, that passage which alleged that the Corporation had given an undertaking to keep the infectious hospital open without any qualification as to times of epidemic. The letter was his (Mr. Geary's) and it expressly informed the Government that the hospitals were intended for the treatment of epidemic disease. (Hear, hear.) The Corporation was entitled to the full benefit of that circumstance. In considering what steps the Corporation ought to take, he thought the following amendment would meet the case:—"That with reference to Government letter, No. 4337, dated 15th instant, General Department, the President be requested to inform Government that the Corporation are willing to accept the recommendation made by the Committee referred to in the resolution in question, that is, for the permanent establishment at Grant Road at an expense of Rs. 1,302 a year, as well as the improvements referred to in paragraphs 5 and 6 of the Committee's report, or such other improvements as may be reported to be necessary by their executive officers. That the Corporation learns with regret that their attitude on this question should be regarded as wanting in proper respect to higher authority. They beg to assure Government that their letter of the 19th December, 1890, was only recorded by them, because there appeared to be no reason for further discussion. The Grant Road Hospital was then open, and there appeared to be no special matter on which a further communication to Government was required. Nothing could be further from their intention than to fail at any time in the respect which is due to his Excellency in Council. That the President be further requested to call the attention of Government to the point that the tenor of his predecessor's letter, dated 8th September, 1889, has been misunderstood. That communication expressly stated that the Municipal infectious hospitals provided for the treatment of epidemic diseases, and did not in any way constitute an undertaking binding the Corporation to keep the said hospitals open when there were no epidemic diseases to be treated therein." That placed the matter very clearly. He asked the Corporation to do now, what they would eventually have to do, and if delayed, under circumstances bordering on humiliation. He appealed to them to retire gracefully from a position which was untenable. There was nothing unworthy or undignified in the course he suggested, but on the contrary was in accordance with the best traditions of this municipality which as one of the foremost journals in India had said was with all its faults the most capable and progressive in India. (Applause.)

Dr. Banks said that he had listened with the greatest pleasure Mr. Mehta's able and eloquent speech on the previous evening. He thought this to be a purely medical question. According to the Act the Municipality were obliged to pay for the maintenance of hospitals under certain circumstances. He would like to ask how they were going to draw a line that a disease was epidemic, endemic, or sporadic, and the rest of it. His own opinion was, that they should have a hospital ready armed to meet cases that were suddenly arising. He thought that every medical man on the board of the Corporation would agree with him that a general hospital according to modern views was not a proper place for the treatment of infectious diseases. He hoped that Mr. Geary's amendment would be accepted by the Corporation.

Mr. Bomanjee Master thought this to be a mere storm in a tea-cup. He did not think it a dignified action on the part of the Government to come down upon the Corporation, who were more like their children, with such a big bludgeon as they proposed to do. (Laughter and applause.) They had all along respected the Government as their *ma-bap*, and it was certainly not dignified on their part for the sake of a paltry hundred rupees per month to shake the bludgeon in the face of their poor children—the Corporation. (Laughter and applause.) Should the "children" get fidgetty, the Government ought to bring them round by offering them some sweats and *bons bons* of soft and wholesome advice rather than threaten to hurl the bludgeon against them. Mr. Mehta's proposition, he said, was one which would save the Corporation from a position of humiliation. (Applause.)

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, in replying to Mr. Wacha's arguments, said that the latter gentleman was quite welcome to make use of hard and abusive language; but when he pretended to descant on medical statistics all he (the speaker) could say was that it reminded him of the proverb that "Fools rush in where angels feared to tread." (Laughter.) It was not the Committee only that was of opinion that infectious diseases should not be treated in the general hospitals; the whole medical profession here, as well as elsewhere were, against the treatment in the light of modern science of such diseases in the general hospitals. Mr. Mehta, in his forcible and eloquent speech, had conclusively proved that it was not the intention of the Corporation to in any way annoy or insult the Government by simply recording their letter; but any little misunderstanding that might have arisen on the subject would be quite cleared by adopting Mr. Geary's amendment. In order to check the spread of infectious diseases throughout the city, it was the bounden duty of the Corporation to maintain hospitals for the treatment of such cases. There were several homeless people suffering from cholera, small-pox, and such other infectious diseases found lying in the streets of Bombay, and there should be a hospital kept always in readiness to receive such cases. There would be no good done by the Corporation appealing to the Governor-General in the matter. For aught they knew they might get a rebuff from the higher authorities. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. P. M. Mehta, in replying on the whole debate said that he was never more surprised in his life than when he heard the remark from Mr. Geary, that supposing the Corporation adopted his (Mr. Mehta's) proposition, the position of the Corporation would be that Government would, under the provisions of the law, forcibly take possession of the money, and it would be unworthy of the Corporation to allow it to be done. It seemed to him that all right-minded people regarded such an epithet properly applicable not to the person who suffers a wrong, but to the person who perpetrates a wrong. On the contrary it would be unworthy of the Corporation in any craven spirit to do anything that would bring an undeserved stain on the hitherto untarnished name and fame of this Corporation. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Geary said that if they adopted his proposition, all India would approve of it. Would Mr. Geary be good enough to give a definition of "all India?" Did he mean by "all India" the readers and subscribers of the *Pioneer* and the *Civil and Military Gazette*, those two well-known official apologists? If his world of "all India" was circumscribed to the readers and subscribers of the two papers, which were always ready to find fault with natives of India, and which were always anxious to point out that Lord Ripon's policy with regard to local self-government was a mistaken policy, they might approve of Mr. Geary's proposition. But he (Mr. Mehta) need hardly say that they were not likely to be guided or influenced by the utterances or by the approval or disapproval of the *Pioneer* and the *Civil and Military Gazette*. So far as the general public feeling was concerned, he might say that it was so strong, at least in Bombay, that the ratepayers intended to convene a public meeting of the inhabitants to protest against the arbitrary and unequal way in which they were treating the city and its Corporation in that matter. Mr. Geary further stated that in all human probability the Governor-General in Council could not interfere with the action of the Local Government in regard to a local matter. But if they looked to past experience, the probability was the other way. They were all aware that when the Bombay Government in an arbitrary manner took Rs. 15,000 from the Corporation for contagious diseases, the Governor-General declined to interfere with the action of the local Government, but the Secretary of State for India was amenable to the representations of the Corporation even on a local matter. (Dr. Banks: Exeter Hall.) Whatever, Mr. Mehta said, was the influence, whether of public opinion or anything else, was brought to bear on the Secretary of State, the result was that the Secretary of State did interfere with the Local Government in a local matter. Whatever might be the result on the present occasion the Corporation should approach the higher constitutional authorities, who would surely listen to their remonstrances if they were founded on justice and equity. Instead of maligning the Secretary of State and the Governor-General, they must place confidence in their desire to do justice. Replying to the arguments of Mr. Roughton and Mr. Mulji, Mr. Mehta said that both these members, in proposing to take counsel's opinion, did not really grasp the real questions at issue. Mr. Roughton's ignorance was explained by his absence from Bombay when their reply to Government showing cause was prepared and adopted. Mr. Mulji's ignorance was more inexcusable as he had every opportunity of understanding the matter before. The real question at issue was not a question on which councel's opinion would be of any help. The Act gave certain general powers of control to Government under the belief and expectation that they would be exercised with judgment and discretion. What the Corporation urged was, as pointed out by them in their reply, that in this case, the powers were being exercised arbitrarily and unjustly. His proposal was to appeal to the Government of India to whom the Bombay Government were subordinate against the arbitrary and unjust exercise of these 'bludgeon' powers. It was not a case for resort to courts of law. And the opinion of a counsel, however eminent, would be useless on a point of this sort. They were better qualified than any counsel to pronounce upon the character of the treatment extended to them by Government. Instead of resorting to a court of law, he asked the Corporation to appeal to the higher authorities in a loyal and constitutional manner, and asked whether the present action of the Bombay Government, whose local duties were performed by the Corporation without any remuneration, was not arbitrary and unjust. (Hear, hear.) He asked the Corporation to brush away Mr. Roughton's and Mr. Geary's amendments, the latter of which in circuitous phrases advised the Corporation to acquiesce in one of the greatest indignities. He (Mr. Mehta) spoke warmly because he felt keenly as a native of this city and this country. It was natural for the European members, and he did not blame them for it, to regard perhaps his warmth as excessive. He asked the European members of the Corporation if they would not resent similar treatment, if their own Corporations were treated in what they might consider an arbitrary and undeserved manner. (Cries of "Yes," "Yes," "Certainly.") Whatever these European members might say now they would never act in the manner proposed by Mr. Geary. They must remember that they had the dignity of the Corporation to maintain. (Mr. Carroll: Hear, hear.) Mr. Mehta was glad to listen to "Hear, hear" from Mr. Carroll, with reference to his remarks that they had to maintain the dignity of the Corporation. But what are we asked to do?

Mr. Geary: Our duty! (Hear, hear, and laughter).

Mr. Mehta continuing said by doing their duty to the city and resisting the arbitrary action of Government in a loyal and constitutional way. (Hear, hear, and loud applause.)

Mr. Geary's amendment was then voted upon, with the result that ten councillors were in favour and 24 against it. Mr. Roughton's amendment also found ten supporters, but as 30 councillors voted against, it was also lost. Mr. Mehta's resolution was then put to the meeting and carried by 31 votes against 8 amidst loud applause.

Some members demanded a poll, but they did not press for it.

The Corporation then adjourned.

CHRISTMAS SHOWS IN THE SHOPS.

MESSRS. GEYER AND COMPANY, CHURCH GATE STREET.

THIS firm who do a very large business in sewing machines, bicycles, and tricycles, flour mills, and machinery in general are now also displaying a splendid selection of toys, fancy goods, and novelties, some of which are very ingeniously and cleverly got up. Intending purchasers of gifts, toys, and presents at this festive season for their children and friends will do well to visit their establishment. Messrs. Geyer and Company are also adding a new branch to their already large and varied trade in the shape of the "Electric Light." They are fixing up an electric lighting plant in their own shop to be worked by a gas-engine. The lamps are of the latest style on the "Arc" principle, especially improved and adapted for *indoor* lighting. They are supposed to be 2,000 candle power each, and will give a beautiful strong brilliant steady light. When the installation is completed their purpose to undertake to supply similar plants to any large establishment, hospitals, police-station, Government offices, &c., at a moderate outlay. The cost is expected to be very little more than gas. Messrs. Geyer and Company deserve success in their new enterprise.

THE PALL MALL HAIR-DRESSING ROOMS.

The Pall Mall Hair Cutting Saloon, near the corner of Church Gate Street and Esplanade Road, is showing a very chaste selection of real and imitation tortoise shell combs for the side, back, and front of ladies, hair. Many of the designs are quite unique, and help very much to set a good head of hair off to perfection. There are some mysterious little boxes which rumour says contains the secret of good eyebrows, beautiful eyelashes, pretty lips, and pearly teeth. Perfumes are in great varieties, the favourites for this season are expected to be white lilies, amarosa, lotus flowers, flowers of andinas, chypre, mimosa, and ki loe. For the complexion, the wonderful preparations of Leichner of Berlin beat even Paris in this line, but for those who prefer Parisian preparations, there are complexion powders by Messrs. Fay. Bourjois, and creme and powder by Simon of Rue de Provence, so the most fastidious have a perfect choice. Head-dresses, such as frizzettes, fringes, curls, and invisible hair nets are also available. All the above are for the gentler sex, but Mr. Finkelstein has also a great variety of toilet soaps, combs, brushes, and cosmetiques for gentlemen's use, and we particularly noticed a most ingenious arrangement for easy and safe shaving, the invention of an American firm. Hair-dyes of course play an important part in the display, and last but not least, a special collection of theatrical wigs, beards, and moustaches.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Milk and Emolient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Childrens Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

ROYAL ARTILLERY ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THE annual athletic sports of the Royal Artillery at Colaba commenced on Tuesday afternoon and were brought to a successful termination yesterday in the presence of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris and a very large assembly of people. Some capital sport was witnessed, the spectators evincing keen interest in the racing. An open half mile race was warmly contested and was won by Sergt. Stevens, whilst the judicious handicapping according to service in the race for Warrant Officers, Staff Sergeants, &c., was won by Master Gunner Clark. A field of over a dozen officers started for a handicap race open to officers of the Bombay District, in which Captain Morris passed the tape first closely followed by Lieut. Tudor, R. A. The tug-of-war was a hard pull between the 3 Co. Southern and 14 Co. Eastern, and was ultimately carried by the former, who were much the heavier of the two teams. His Excellency Lord Harris distributed the prizes to the successful competitors and expressed the pleasure it had afforded him in being so kindly invited to witness the sports. Three lusty cheers were accorded his Excellency at the conclusion and Lieutenant-Colonel Pearse, the popular commandant of the Battery Garrison. The band of the Y. L. Infantry was present, and discoursed a fine selection of music. The following are the results:—

HALF MILE RACE.

Sergt. Stevens, Y. L. I.	1
Pvt. O'Gley, Y. L. I.	2
Pvt. Spurr, Y. L. I.	3

VICTORIA CROSS RACE.

Gr. Richards	1
Gr Robson	
Gr. Hartly	2
Gr. W. Cousins	
Gr. Diomond	3
Gr. Swaffer	

BOYS' RACE.

Diamond	1
Holmes	2
Allen	3
Clark	4

GIRLS' RACE.

F. Holmes	1
B. Sussex	2
T. Hogan	3
A. Holmes	4

SACK RACE.

Gr. Sheridann	1
Gr. Cretty	2
Gr. Robson	3

WHEEL BARROW RACE.

Gr. Hartly	1
Gr. Cousins	
Gr. Diamond	2
Gr. Swaffer	
Gr. Randell	3
Gr. Walker	

100 YDS. FLAT RACE.

Gr. Hartly	1
Gr. Swaffer	2
Sergt.-Inspr. Gynan	3

OFFICERS' RACE.

Capt. Morris	1

TILTING AT THE RING.

Gr. Robson	1
Gr. Head	
Gr. Cairns	2
Gr. McDonell	
Gr. Farmer	3
Gr. Ramsbottom	

THREE-LEGGED RACE.

Pvte. Illingworth	1
Pvte. Gough	
Pvte. Pemberton	2
Pvte. Gibson	
Pvte. Taylor	3
Pvte. Ridgewell	
Pvte. Brown	4
Pvte. Groves	

HURDLE RACE.

Sergt.-Inspr. Gynan	1
Gr. Hartley	2
Bomdr. Ramsbottom	3

HANDICAP.
FOR WARRANT OFFICERS.

Inspr.-Gr. Clark	1
Sergt.-Inspr. Gynan	2

OBSTACLE RACE.

Gr. Hartley	1
Gr. Robson	2
Bomdr. Davidson	3

EGG AND SPOON RACE.

Bomdr. Ramsbottom	1
Gr. King	
Gr. Robson	2
Gr. Lead	
Gr. Crotter	3
Gr. Sheridan	

LADIES' RACE.

Miss Griffiths	1
Miss Pearse	2

TUG-OF-WAR.

3 Co. Southern *vs.* 14 Co. Eastern.

CONSOLATION RACE.

Gr. Jackson	1
Gr. Chapman	2
Gr. Lambourne	3

¼ MILE FLAT.

Gr. Swaffer	1
Gr. Walse	2
Gr. King	3

BAND RACE.

Cpl. Boston	Tie.
Pvte. Clarke	
Pte. Hasler	3

A DEFENDANT'S PLEA OF FRAUD UPSET.

AT the Small Causes Court yesterday, Mr. Vanderstraton, Fifth Judge, delivered judgment in a suit in which Madhowjee Juggeewan sued to recover from Ludha Calliangee the sum of Rs. 289-8, being the amount paid by the plaintiff on defendant's behalf, and for his use and benefit on the 28th of November 1891. Mr. Rustomjee, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Payne of the firm of Messrs Payne. Gilbert and Syani, appeared for the defendent.

Mr. Vanderstraton in delivering judgment, said:— This is a suit to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 289-8 for calls, &c., paid by the plaintiff on two shares in the United Merchants' Company, Ld., in liquidation, which two shares it is alleged though standing in the name of the plaintiff are in fact the property of the defendant and were transferred by him to the plaintiff for voting purposes merely. The defences to the action are that the defendant knows nothing of the matter, that the management if made was made by his partners who should be joined as defendants, and that the transaction if any entered into was fraudulent, and contrary to public policy, and therefore the action will not lie. (Here the evidence is reviewed.) In a suit like the present it is, from the very nature of the case, necessarily a matter of extreme difficulty, especially after the lapse of years, for a plaintiff to establish by satisfactory evidence all the facts upon which his right to a decree must rest. In this case, however, the facts have been proved upon evidence which is under the circumstances singulary clear and conclusive, consisting as it does not merely of the testimony of the plaintiff and his witnesses, but also of entries in the books of the defendant himself. This evidence is moreover accentuated by the conduct of the defendant who, while he admits possession of a bundle of shares, tells us he does not know whether amongst them are the two shares standing in the name of the plaintiff—an allegation which coupled with the absence of any attempt to prove what has become of the shares which have been traced to the defendant—amounts to little less than an admission of possession of the two share in suit. The attitude of the defendant gives rise, to say the least, to a very strong presumption against him, namely, the presumption that evidence which is in a man's own possession, and which he does not produce, would if produced tell against him. For the reasons given my finding upon the evidence is that the facts as laid have been proved, and I also upon the evidence hold the plea of nonjoinder of defendants to be bad. As regards the plea that the transaction was in its inception vicious, the defendant in his own evidence rather suggests than alleges (for he professes entire ignorance of the matter) that the transfer of shares to the plaintiff and other nominees was effected for the purpose of defrauding the general body of shareholders in the event of a collapse of the company, but there is no evidence whatever to show that any such intention existed, or if it did that it was participated in by the plaintiff, and it is therefore unnecessary to consider whether the state of facts suggested would form a ground of defence to the action. What the evidence proves is that the plaintiff was made a mere puppet of for the purpose of increasing the voting power. Whether as a matter of commercial morality it be reprehensible or not to transfer shares for the purpose of multiplying votes is one of those questions which must be left to be dealt with *in for conscientiœ*. It is clear upon the authorities that the legal right to do so exists. (*Lindly*, 309, and cases there cited.) This being so, and there being consequently nothing in the transaction out of which this suit arises, fraudulent or opposed to public policy, in the legal sense of those terms, the plaintiff is entitled to succeed. There will accordingly be a decree in his favour for Rs. 289-8, together with court costs Rs. 24-2 and professional costs Rs. 30.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

THE results of the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University were announced last evening, and 918 out of 3,086 candidates were declared to have passed. The Bai Manekbai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Prize was awarded to Victorino A.G. Gonsalves; the Cowasji Jehangir Latin Scholarship to Shamrao Succaram Trilokekar; the First Jugonnath Sunkersett Scholarship to Vaman Vishwanath Bapat; the Second Jugonnath Sunkersett Scholarship to Kashav Balkrishna Chitnis; and the Ellis Prize to Pesumal Tarachand Doda. The following is a list of the successful candidates:—

BOMBAY CENTRE.

Abdulkhayum, S Tyabji
Acharya, D Ramchandra
Agarkar, Abdul Kadar
Agaskar, N Ganpatrav
Agaskar, R Narayan
Ajinkya, S Vinayakrav
Ajrekar, Datto Lakshman
Akolekar, G Sakharam
Amancio, G J Baptist
Amle, Abaji Damodar
Amodia, N Durlabhram
Andeen, William Bertram
Antia, Navroji Kavasji
Apranji, Shrinivas Govind
Apte, Moro Hari
Apte, Sittaram Vishnu.
Asanare, Jayaram Keshav
Atgur, N Pandurang
Athalye, G Janardan
Athalye, J Balkrishna
Athavale, Keshav Vithal
Avasia, Rustamji Bomanji
Ayraton, D Ratanji
Babravala, Popat Kamalsi
Bagul, Balkrishna Ganesh
Bagli, Temulji Pallanji
Bagwe, N Ramchandra
Bakza, A H Abdul Hamid
Bal, Dattatraya Krishna
Balsara, D Kavasji
Balsara, Hormasji Framji
Balsara, R Jamshedji
Bamji, Dhanjishah Framji
Bamji, Hormasji Bejonji
Bana, Framji Rastomji
Banaji, H Furdumji
Banker, Shapurji Ardesar
Banshah, Navroji Sorabji
Bapat, K Balkrishna
Barrett, Charles Edgar
Barve, D Ramchandra
Barve, Naryan Sittaram
Batlivala, S Kharshedji
Baxter, S Dadabhai
Bavdekar, R Sakharam
Bendre, R Pandurang
Bhadang, K Sittaram
Bhagvat, Ganesh Bhau
Bhalkar, V Sadashiv
Bhandarkar. Y Vasudev
Bhat, G Revashankar
Bhat, Hiralal Premanand
Bhat, Keshav Vaman
Bhat, Parshuram Abaji
Bhatvadeker, S Ganjanan
Bhave, Sadashiv Govind
Bhave, Vinayak Lakhsman
Bhavnagri, M Mancherji
Bhesania B Hormasji
Bhide, Govind Raghunath
Billimoria, K Dosabhai
Birdy, Dinshah Mervanji
Birdy, K Sorabji
Bismi, K Nasarvanji
Bivalkar, P Krishna
Borvankar, B Haumant
Bramha, Govind Gopal
Bramhandakar, Ramrao Krishnarao
Broker, R Dhanji
Bulaji, Shankar Keroba
Cama, Jamshedji Kavasji
Champhekar, V Trimback
Chaubal, B Bandhuji
Chaughade, G Narayan
Chhapgar, F Framji
Chhatre, Khando Janardan
Chhatre, V Sadashiv
Chhaya, I Jeyshankar
Chinai, Chunilal Motiram
Chinchore, R Rangnath
Chohan, K S Shivsingji
Chokshi, H Vrijvalabha
Chube, Vaman Sitaram
Coimbatore, S Shesho
Cooper, K Manekji
Corderio, Alfred
Counsell, Emma
Coutinho, Matilda
Dabholkar, P Ramchundra
Dadachanji, R Sorabji
Dadavala, B Motiram
Dadi-Barjor, D Bapuji
Dadi-Barjor, S Barjorji
Dadisheth, J Ardesir
Daji, Barjorji Jamsedji
Dalal, Dvarkas Lalbhai
Dalal, Jehangir Behramji
Dalal, Motilal Nathubhai
Dalal, Sorab Jamshedji
Dalgado, Patrik
Dalvi, Dattaram Ganpat
Dalvi, K Bhairavnath
Dalvi, Vishvanath Narayan
Damle, Krishnaji Vaman
Damle, Ramkrishna Hari
Dane, Govind Lakshman
Dane, Narayan Sitaram
Daruvala, C Dadabhai
Daruvala, J Bamanji
Daruvala, M Kuvarji
Dastur, Barjorji Framji
Dastur, Kekhosro Bhikaji
Datar, Krishna Tirumalrav
Datar, Nagesh Bhimrav
Datar, Vishnu Jagannath
Date, Govind Ganesh
Date, Hari Vishnu
Date, Hari Vishvanath
Date, M Jagannath
Date, Vaman Vishnu
Davar, Jalibai Limji
Davar, Manekji Bamanji
Dave, C Bhaishankar
Dave, Damodar Karsanji
Dave, S Atmashankar
Davida, Manuel Salvador
DaMello, Rudolph
Deputy, Shapurji Darasha
D'Lima, Edward Joseph
Desai, B Amritrav
Desai, B Mancherji
Desai, Dayabhai Pranubhai
Desai, Haribhai Jagubhai
Desai, Gulabbhai Kuvarji
Desai, M Harivalabhdas
Desai, M Dosabhai
Desai, M Ranchodlal
Desai, M Kashinath
Desai, M Sadashankar
Desai, Shankar Anant
Desai, S Vishveshvar
Deshmane, G Shivappa
Deshmukh, D Sakharam
Deshmukh, K Raghunath
Deshpande, K Sitaram
Deshpande, V Ganesh
Deshpande, V Narayan
Deshpande, V Krishna
DeSouza, Albert M
DeSouza, Hector
DeSouza, G M Horace
DeSouza, John Alfred
DeSouza, J Peter Francis
DeSouza, Julius
Devdhar, R Hari
Devolalkar, Vishnu Vithal
Dhalla, S Fakirji
Dhareshvar, G Anant
Dhebar, J Pranshankar
Dhebar, V Shankarprasad
Dholakia, H Durgashankar
Dholakia, I Durgashankar
Dholakia, K Jayshankar
Dhore, Vithu Ramji
Dhurandhar, S Dinanath
Dighe, Vaman Ganesh
Dikshit, Ganesh Keshav
Dikshit, N Kedarnath
Divan, G Ishvarlal
Divecha, Dorabji Sorabji
Divecha, K Sorabji
Divekar, Bhimaji Ganesh
Divigikar, D Ramarav
Doctor, B Jijibhoy
Doctor, Jehangir Pestanji
Doctor, Mancherji Ratanji
Dole, Lakshman Renko
Dordi, Dinshah Dadabhai
Dukle. L Madhavrav
Engineer, A Motiram
Engineer, K Dinshah
Evans, Henry Albert
Faki, Mahomed Amin
Fallnikar, G Ramchandra
Faro, Christopher
Fernandez, J Custodian
Ferreira, Alexander Anth
Fialho, Desiderio
Fitter, J Mervanji
Fox, Ada E J
Gadgil, G Mahadev
Gadgil, Ganesh Narayan
Gadkari, B Sittaram
Gaikavad, Jayavant Ravji
Ganatra, A Kalabhai
Gazdar, H Dosabhai
Gazdar, K Jivanji
Gazdar, N Behmramji
Gazdar, Sunabai Beramji
Ghandhi, F Dadabhai
Ghandhi, H Maneklal
Ghandhi, M Nanalal
Ghandhi, N Lakmidas
Ghanekar, Narhar Vaman
Ghode, Martand Ganesh
Goghari, Dullabji Vaghji
Gogate, P Vinayak
Gonsalves, Victorino A G
Gore, G Moreshvar
Gorvala, Navroji Pestanji
Gostling, Edith
Gova, Somji Abdula
Gujarati. K Venichand
Gupte, Keshav Vinayak
Gupte, R Atmaram
Gupte, Vasudev Appaji
Gurda, N Dinshahji
Hakim, B Dosabhai
Hakim, S Hormasji
Haldipur, S Subrav
Hale, Edith Emma
Hardie, Thomas
Hate, E Harischandraji
Hathikanavala, D Mervanji
Hinglakvala, A Baldevdas
Hirji-Karshed, Mervanji Dinshahji
Hublikar B Basangavda
Janvekar, Balaji Vishnu
Jasavala, J Bejanji
Jasavala, P Mancherji
Jathal, M Vajishanker
Jayakar, R Gopinath
Joglekar, B Ramchandra
Joshi, Abaji Vishnu
Joshi, B Gopalji
Joshi, Framroz Sorabji
Joshi, Hari Gangadhar
Joshi, N Gunprasad
Joshi, Shivram Krishna
Joshi, Vaman Balvant
Joshi, Vasanji Kallianji
Joshi, Vithal Vishnu
Junnarkar, V Anandrav
Juth, Baldev Devshi
Kale, Kashinath Mahadev
Kale, Narayan Abaji
Kalyanpur, S Venkatesh
Kamat S Padmanabha
Kamdin, M Kavasji
Kamshika, R G Woodfall
Kanga, P Jamshedji
Kanga, Sorabji Dorabji
Kanitkar, K Trimbak
Kanvinde, R Anandrav
Kanvide V Ramchandra
Kapadia, Devidas Madhavji
Kapadia, Dinshah Dorabji
Kapadia, N Narsidas
Kapadia, G Khimji
Kapadia, H Ratanji
Kapadia, J Jekisandas
Kapadia, J Hormasji
Karandikar, S Vaman
Karani, B Phiroshah
Karikattes, G Anarav
Kashikar, R Govind
Katrack, Pestanji Edalji
Kathae, Hari Sakharam
Kele, Hari Bhaskar
Kelkar, Ganesh Naraso
Kelkar, Narayan Vithal
Ketkar, V Gangadhar
Khalil, Hasan Shefudin
Khambata, M Manekji
Khandalekar, A Lakshman
Khandvala C Vijbhukhandas
Khargat, E Nanabhai
Kharkar, S Govind
Kinare, Krishnaji Govind
Kolah, J Kharshedji
Kolwankar, R Govindsett
Koparkar, K Lakshman
Koppikar, T Narayan
Kothare, D Vinayakrav
Kothare, G Ramchandra
Kothare, G Dvarkanath
Kothare, G Moreshvar
Kothare, Shamrav Putoba
Kothari, H Jekisandas
Kothari, Oghad Bapubhai
Kshirsagar, T Madhav
Kulkarni, P Krishna
Kulkarni, R Vaman
Kulkarni, Shankar Appaji
Kulkarni, V Mangesh
Kutar, Mancherji Palanji
Lam, Jehangir Beramji
Law, Kaikhasru Pestonji
Leao, Samuel
Lele, Moreshvar Narayan
Lenahan, Roland
Lilawvala, H Ardesar
Limaye, D Ramchandra
Limaye, R Ganesh
Lobo, G Polycarpo
Lobo, Philip Nery
Loolana, Bamanji Kavasji
Madgavkar, B Ramchandra
Madan, Kavasji Mervanji
Mahishi, R Madhav
Majithia, G Raghubhai
Majmudar, D Maneklal
Majmudar, G Sarabhai
Maniar, Premji Nagardas
Mankad, Keshavlal Lalji
Marpathia, H Narttomdas
Master, N Tribhuvandas
Masurekar, V Govind
Mattani, M Kanji
Mavji, Ratanji Mervanji
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Mehta, Amritlal Talakshi
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Mehta, B Anopchand
Mehta, C Jaikisandas
Mehta, Chunilal Sakarlal
Mehta, D Gulabdas
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Mehta, Hiralal Umiaram
Mehta, H Manchershah
Mehta, I Narsiram
Mehta, J Dulabram
Mehta, K Dulpatram
Mehta, R Narsiram
Mehta, L Pitambar
Mehta, M Lallubhai
Mehta, Nathalal Chhotalal
Mehta, N Vrizbhukhandas
Mehta, Navajbai Manekji
Mehta, V Parshottam
Merchant, A K Nurmahomed
Merchant, V Damodardas
Mhalas, V Raghunath
Mhatre, G Jagannath
Miranda, Leo Ashilles
Mirza, M A Haji Mirza
Mistry, Dorabji Jamsetji
Mistry, J Kharshetji
Mistry, K Manekshah
Mobedjina, D Bejanji
Mody, Dorabji Edalji
Mody, K Premchand
Mody, Virchand Savaji
Movdavala, S Mancherji
Movla, A Mahomed Jaffer
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Mullan, Phiroz Ardesar
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Nariman, R Kaikhasru
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Panvalkar, T Ganesh
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Pardivala, Kavasji Temulji
Pardivala, N Bhikaji
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Suntok, Hormasji Kavasji
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Vaidya, P Lakshman
Vaidya, R Pandurang
Vaidya, Trimbak Gopal
Vaidya, Vishnu Vithal
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Vakil, Kavasji Barjorji
Vakil, K Ochhavlal
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Vakilna, Nadir Perozshah
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Valles, John Albert
Vasaivala, P Vithal
Vasavada, M Vallabji
Vevai, Jehangir Sorabji
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Vijaykar, G Khanderav
Wadia, D Jamshedji
Wagle, Vaman Subrav
Wild, Herbert
Yennemadikar, P Subrav

POONA CENTRE.

Agashe, Shanker Balvant
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Bapat, Vaman Vishvanath
Behere, K Janardhan
Belsare, Rangnath Malhar
Betavadkar, R Ganoba
Betigeri, Rango Venkatesh
Bhadbhad, S Ganesh
Bhagvat, G Gangadhar
Bhagvat, S Bhimrav
Bhagvat, S Ramchandra
Bhalerav, Ganesh Martand
Bhandarkar, D Ramkrishna
Bhanap. D Shankar
Bhide, Narayan Balvant
Bhopatkar, B Balvant
Chavbal, S Sadashiv
Chikalbakundri, V Hunmay
Chitnis, K Balkrishna
Chitnis, S Chintaman
Dastur, Jamasp Firroz
Datar, V Moreshvar
Desai, N Shrinivas
Desai, Shrinivas Vyasrav
Deshpande, G Govind
Deshpande, K Vinayak
Deshpande, R Narashiva
Devalkule, N Vinayak
Deval, Madhava Govind
Devale, P Babacharya
Devdhar, Gopal Krishna
Devdhar, V Mahadev
Devitte, Herbert
Dhamdhere, R Hari
Dhandarphale, K Ganesh
Dharap, C Ramchandra
Dharap, Govind Ganesh
Dharap, Hari Raghunath
Dharmadhikari, R Vinayak
Dhavale, Trimbak Vasudev
Dhopatkar, D Ganesh
Dighe, Laksman Vaman
Dilvar, Yashvant Babaji
Dongre, D Ramchandra
Dongre, Vaman Annaji
Dugal, Damodar Vinayak
Edwin, Alexander Carey
Farrel, Robert Clive
Gadagoli, V Khando
Gadgil, Shambhu Ganesh
Gadre, Govind Sadashiv
Gadre, Pandurang Vinayak
Gadre, Vishnu Raghunath
Galande, Datto Gopal
Gangal, Dinkar Vaman
Gavande, Keshav Vaman
Gejji, Krishnaji Govind
Ghasvala, Ardesar Adarji
Ghate, Govind Vishvanath
Gijvanekar, S Balaji
Godbole, Anant Krishna
Gogte, Moreshvar Janardan
Gogte, Narayan Govind
Gogte, P Atmaram
Gokhale, D Dhonddev
Gokhale, G Gopal
Gokhale, Vasudev Mahadev
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Harshe, D Janardan
Harris, Charlotte
Hasabnis, Maruti Keshav
Havaldar, N Appaji
Hildreth, Arnold Edward
Huddar, Ravji Bhimrav
Hiligol, Subbji Madhavrav
Inamdar, Ramrav Narshiv
Jamihal, Krishnaji Timaji
Janvadkar R Kallian
Jategaokar, V Mahadev
Jatkar, K Hanmant
Jirli, V Shivlingappa
Jog, Hari Vinayak
Joglekar, Vasudev Balvant
Joglekar, Vishnu Balvant
Joshi, Ganesh Chintaman
Joshi, Narayen Sahashiv
Joshi, N Ramchandra
Joshi, P Ghanasham
Joshi, Vishnu Martand
Joshi, Vishvanath Bapu
Joshi, V Pandurang
Kale, Ganesh Narayan
Kale, Govind Bhikaji
Kale, Ramchandra Vasudev
Kanitkar, B Narhar
Kanitkar, R Krishna
Karandikar, G Bhikaji
Karandikar, S Vasudev
Karbhase, Dinkar Krishna
Karmarkar, M Narayan
Karnik, Govind Vaman
Katti, A Kattacharya
Katti, V Pandurang
Kelkar, Balkrishna Ganesh
Kelkar, Hari Balkrishna
Kelkar, Vaman Dinkar
Kelkar, Vaman Vithal
Khadilkar, S Dhondo
Khandekar, P Vishnu
Khare, M Sakharam
Kher, D Ramchandra
Kirtane, D Vinayak
Kulkarni, A Vishnu
Kulkarni, D Krishna
Kulkarni, M Bhimaji
Kulkarni, S Vaman
Kulkarni, Vinayak Yadav
Limaya, Dattatraya Gopal
Limaye, Jivaji Dhondo
Lohegavkar, N Vishnu
Macnee. Henry Richard
Mandrupkar, S Vankatesh
Mangalvedkar, B Narryan
Marathe, Ganesh Keshav
Marathe, S Krishna
Marathe, Vishnu Keshaw
Mauskar, K Mahadev
McCabe, Dallas Alfred
Mehta, Rastamji Manekji
Mendjoge, D Atmaram
Messman, J Pestonji
Mirza, Dara Nasarvanji
Moghe, L Balvant
Mokashi, Bhimaji Amrit
Moon, Fanny Emily
Mudliar, L Venkatachalam
Mujumdar, Hari Narayan
Mulekar, N Krishna
Nadkarni, P Anant
Natu, Ganesh Gangadhar
Natu, Narayan Chintaman
Nawly, G Chenbasapa
Nazareth, Julius
Nisal, Ranganath Gajanan
Oka, Dattatraya Govind
Oka, Hari Mahadev
Pachalag, V Mahadev
Pangarkar, L Ramchandra
Pargamkar, Rango Jivaji
Paricharak, G Nanaji
Parolkar, Vishnu Bhaskar
Patankar, S Ganesh
Patel, Bapu Anna
Patel, Krishnaji Subrav
Patel, Rustomji Temulji
Patel, S Venkanagovda
Patvardhan, D Mahadev
Patvardhan, G Keshav
Patvardhan, G Balvant
Patvardhan, K Vinayak
Patvardhan, V Narayan
Pethkar, L Balvant
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Phadke, Ganesh Govind
Phadke, Ragunath Ravji
Phadke, V Haripant
Phadnish, Hari Shripad
Phadnish, S Vasudev
Phansalkar, Shankar Hari
Phatak, Govind Krishna
Phatak, P Vishnu
Pimplkhare, K Pandurang
Potnis, Janardan Bhivrav
Pradhan, K Bapuji
Pradhan, S Sakharam
Prasad, Jagannath Mukta
Ramdas, Govind Dada
Ranade, Huri Keshav
Ranade, R Lakshman
Ranade, V Ramchandra
Ranade, Vishnu Vinayak
Risbud, Ragunath Krishna
Rodrigues, Tolentine
Sabhasad, R Narayan
Sabnis, J Ramkrishna
Sahasrabudhe, M Appaji
Salimath, D Maddannaya
Sane, V Ramchandra
Sanga, Kavasji Dosabhai
Saraph, J Vishnu
Sardesphande, K Annarav
Sathe, Bhikaji Vinayak
Sathe, Dinkar Krishna
Sathe, Gopal Krishna
Sethna, Manekji Bamanji
Shahade, Vishnu Dajirav
Shahane, K Sitaram
Shaikh, Bakerali Dadamya
Shaikh, Jafar Hayat
Shaligram, R Govind
Shenolikar, A Shankar
Shevade, Ganesh Baburav
Shevade, N Vinayak
Shinde, Vithu Rama
Shirgavkar, S Ragunath
Soman, N Kashinath
Sontak, R Atmaram
Talvalkar, Narayan Hari
Talvalkar, R Hari
Talvalkar, V Damodar
Thakkar, Gopal Ganesh
Thatte, Moro Ragunath
Thatte Vasudev Ganesh
Tile, Vinayak Tukaram
Tulpule, Narayan Vithal
Ukli, Gopal Balkrishna
Uplekar, M Ramchandra
Vaidya, Damodar Govind
Vaidya, Datto Ganesh
Vaidya, Shankar Lashman
Vakharkar, Vishnu Ravji
Vadnere, T Rangnath
Velankar, Vaman Govind
Ward, Alice Maud
Wiseman, Ellen Edith
Yarde, Kallyan Sadashiv
Yelgur, Rango Govind

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Acharya, A Sampatram
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Amin, H Mathurbhai
Anjaria, R Chhotalal
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Aslot, Sakarlal Ganpatram
Bakshi, A Atyajibhai
Bala, Bamanji Ardesar
Bastia, Achraslal Amritlal
Bhachech, K Bhailal
Bhagat, N Dalapatram
Bharucha, K Ichharam
Bhat, Bhailal Maganlal
Bhat, C Kuberram
Bhat, Manilal Purshot[illegible]
Bhat, Trimbaklal Pop[illegible]
Bhat, T Ramchandra
Bhatia, Lallubhai T[illegible]
Bhide, Ganesh Vinayak
Bhonde, Balvant Govind
Bijvadia, V Chandrashankar
Billimoria, P Nasarvanji
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Chhaya, M Jamsetram
Chitnis Keshav Jayvant
Chuvavala, P Kanabhod
Dalal, Ardesar Rastamji
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Dave, Mulji Dayaram
Dave, M Harishankar
Desai, A Govindji
Desai, Amritlal Jamnalal
Desai, Chunilal Maganlal
Desai, Gulabbhai Nagarji
Desai, H Prabhudas
Desai, Jagubhai Hiralal
Desai, Maganlal Lallubhai
Desai, Manilal Narsilal
Desai, Maneklal Mulji
Desai, Nagindas Manilal
Desai, Rasiklal Manibhai
Desai, S Mathurbhai
Desai, V Ambalal
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Doshi, Harilal Motichand
Fadia, M Nathjibhai
Gandhi, M Manasukhram
Gharekhan, B Shambunath
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Ginvala, Padamji Pestanji
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Gokhale, G Vishvanath
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[illegible]
[illegible], M H [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Javeri, D [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible], M Rustam[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
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[illegible]
[illegible]
Mehta, [illegible]
Mehta, [illegible]
Mehta, D [illegible]bhai
Mehta, D Sakarlal
Mehta, [illegible]
Mehta, K Avanti[illegible]
Mehta, [illegible] Bhikhabhai
Mehta, M Lakhmichand
Mehta, N [illegible]ataram
Mehta, R [illegible]dray
Mehta, T [illegible]erchand
[illegible] Uttamram
Modi, [illegible]ng Parbhudas
Naik, B Dayabhai
Nanavati, B Chhaganbhai
Nandola, H Ranchod
[illegible]dkar, S Krishna
Pandit, Bayabhai Ganesh
Pandia, B Jaishankar
Pandia, T Motidev
Patel, C Jethabhai
Patel, F Narsibhai
Pathak, D Itchharam
Phadake, D Balkrishna
Phanase, N Anantrao
Raste, A Khanderav
Raval, H Chhaganlal
Shah, C Maneklal
Shaik, C Rehimanji
Shastri, K Bhavanishankar
Sheth, Dungarsi Mulji
Syedh, Indurav Harilal
Tadha, Govanlal Haribhai
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Indulal Chunilal

KARACHI CENTRE.

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Akhund, D M H M Kasam
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Bhatia, H Davlatram
Bhavnani, P Asudmal
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De Souza, John
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Soomra, M H A Mahomed
Thadani, D Chandumal
Thadani, T Metharam
Wadvani, J Bulchand

INDIAN NATIVES IN ENGLAND.

THE Council of Legal Education has awarded to the following students certificates that they have satisfactorily passed a public Examination: Satish Chandra Mookerjee, Lincoln's Inn; Prabh Dial, Gray's Inn; Mohamed Solaiman, Middle Temple.

The following have passed a satisfactory Examination in Roman Law: Shaikh Mahomed Abdul Zafar, Manekji Pestonji Modi, and Abus Sabah Mohammad Zeaur Rahman, all of the Inner Temple; Todar Mal Bhandari, Nanabhoy Nowroji Burjorjee, A. K. Chakravarti, Syed Motabhar Hossain, Mohamed Nujmul Huda Mahmood-ul-Huq, Ardeshir Dhunjibhoy Patel, Sardar Abdul Rahman Khan, Shway Tha and Prabhu Das Singha, all of the Middle Temple; Mir Aun Ali, and Pundit Mohan Lal, Syed Abdul Majid Shah, Pundit Mul Raj, and Arathoon Seth, all of Lincoln's Inn; Hakim Aminuddin, Gray's Inn.

The following students were called to the Bar on November 17. *Lincoln's Inn*: Satis Chandra Mookerjee, of Queen's College, Oxford, and University of Calcutta; Bomanjee Cowasjee, of the University of Calcutta. *Inner Temple*: Mirza Fakhrudeen Hassan. *Middle Temple*. Bulaki Rama Shastri; Mohamed Solaiman.

Mr. D. J. Mantri has received the Diploma of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons (L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S.).

Mr. B. M. Chatterjee has lately spent a few weeks in London, on his way from Calcutta to British Guiana, where he has been appointed Interpreter to the Supreme Court.

Arrivals.—Mr. Usuf Ali Khan Jamadar, from Baroda; Mr. Pertab Singh, from Lahore; Mr. Kabiruddin, from Bombay; Mr. Syed Humayoon Mirza, from Behar; Mr. B. C. Lall.

Departures.—Mr. Abdul Majid, B.A. (Cantab), Government of India Scholar, for Calcutta; Mr. Bulaki Rama Shastri, for Lahore; Mr. A. R. Sayani, for Bombay; Mr. Ismail Khan and Mr. Nand Kishore, for N. W. P.—*Indian Magazine and Review.*

THE BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY.

THE *Indian Textile Jounaral* says:—We hear on good authority that four existing local mills will shortly be on the market for sale or disposal. This clearly proves that the cotton trade here is in anything but a satisfactory condition. With the short-time movement it was hoped that a permanent improvement in spinning at least would soon set in. For a week or so after the movement had been taken up everything pointed to the fulfilment of this anticipation, but the improvement was short-lived. The markets have been so overglutted that it will require a radical reduction in the quantity of supply to relieve the depression effectually. Spinners have been reluctantly forced to acknowledge this fact, and to see that an extension of the short-time movement is absolutely necessary. It has therefore (though not officially) been decided to continue the reduced days of working until the end of March, and it is asserted that the weaving factories will also adopt the same arrangement from the new year. This course will undoubtedly help towards an improvement in the cloth markets, but it will protract the return of demand for yarns. If the weaving had continued without curtailing production, then at the end of another three months, stocks of yarn would have been worked off to some extent. Spinners, however, cannot hope for this if they are joined by the manufacturers in the eight days' monthly stoppage. The position of the trade as a whole is not satisfactory, and the cause is not hard to trace. Mills here have been pushed up too rapidly, and Japan has done her best to supply her own market by the erection of home concerns. Tee object sought for has not, however, been attained by the Japanese, as the yarns are not of the same quality as Bombay yarns, and not any cheaper. Their home spinning industry is therefore almost in a state of collapse, and yarns are being offered at most unprofitable rates. The effect of this course has therefore been to hurt the Indian trade to a considerable extent, and the depression thus created is unfortunately likely to continue for some time.

In the Loo Choo Islands there are some strange social fashions. A Japanese gentleman who has recently returned to the capital from a tour in these islands states that what mostly attracted his attention was some curious marriage customs. One consists in the bridegroom going round to all his friend's houses and permitting them to dress him up in any ridiculous style that they fancy. Sometimes the happy man is arrayed in a gaily-painted *Kimono*, the sleeves of which are tied up with a string laden with bells, toys, and trumpets. A mask is then put on and a red hat, the "rig-out" being completed by an empty kerosene tin which rattles noisily along as he walks, accompanied generally by a crowd of children. This custom is said to have been designed by the authorities to put a stop to divorce and irregular conduct after marriage, by making marriage such a hardship as [illegible] to be lightly undertaken. The Japanese ge[illegible]man, however, observes that the primary ob[illegible] the regulation has long since been lost sight [illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Melpomene, 1,847 tons, Captain A Mitis, will sail to-day for Hongkong via Colombo, with a general cargo, Mr. [illegible], and Mr Dibona as cabin and one deck passenger.

THE British s s Lady Armstrong, 2,041 tons, Captain W C Abbott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, with a cargo of 3,894 tons coal and Mr Phelp as a cabin passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Cursetjee and Eduljee.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Arab	[illegible]	Newey	A	K Nixon & Co
„ Sullamut	[illegible]	Mathews	B	Beyts Craig & Co
„ Naseri	[illegible]	McAdam	C	B I S N Co
„ Hoseinee	[illegible]	Hughes	D	B I S N Co
H M S Schwalbe	[illegible]	Oelrichs	F	German man-of-war
S.S. Ehrenfels	[illegible]	Kayser	K	Glade & Co
„ Siam		Weighell	M	P & O S N Co
„ Waverly	[illegible]	Calvert	O	T Morrison & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Bheema and Krishna ....Shepherd and Co.

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Deccan	2022	Bray	1	Hajee Cassum
„ Nizam	1697	Langbourne	4	P & O S N Co
„ Gwalior	1648	Jephson	5	P & O S N Co
„ Badsworth	1273	Fargher	6	W & A Graham & Co
„ Imperatrix	334	Egger	7	J Janni
„ Melpomene	1848	Mitis	8	J Janni
„ Eden Hall	2273	Jones	13	E Bates & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

„ Ibo............1112........Costa........V Ebrahim & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Lady Armstrong(s)	Abbott	Cardiff, Nov 24.
	Ellora (s)	Sheldrick	Calcutta, &c.

DEPARTURE.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Pachumba (s)	Lovell	Karachi, &c.

The steamer Melpomene, Captain Mitis, obtained her port clearance yesterday for China, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Nyanza, for Zanzibar, &c.
„ Kapurthala, for Karachi, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
18	Chupra s	Brown	Rangoon, Dec 14.
	Sir R. Fernie sp	Cannon	New York, Aug 12.
19	I. M. S. Clive	Hewett	Madras, Dec 15.
	Palamcotta s	Windebank	Rangoon, Dec 16.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 18.—Steamers Kistna, Maharaja, Kohinur, Sirdhana, Chilka, Ormesby, Pegu and Karamania.

Dec. 19.—Steamers Lalpoora and Umtata.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.		
19	Nizam s	Calcutta.
	Camorta s	Calcutta.
20	Palitana s	Rangoon.
	Clan Macleod s	Bimlipatam.
21	Kangra s	Bombay.
	Rewa s	London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 23.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Arabia s—15 cases silvered plate glass, H Sajeen.
City of Perth s—8 cases silvered plate glass, Heerjee Sajeen.

FROM LONDON.

Malwa s—3 cases ham, bacon and cheese, R Dorabjee Subedar; 13 cases bacon, cheese and ham, Bull and Co; 4 cases camphor blocks, Owen and Okell; 26 cases medicine, M Soorajram.
Sutlej s—5 cases champagne, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Oceana s—10 cases port, invalids, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Peninsular s—13 cases sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Pekin s—14 cases port, invalids, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Thames s—16 cases medicine, Phillips and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Malwa s—210 cases brandy, H A Hormusjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—8 cases lampware, C Nanjee; 3 packages medicine, H Mooljee; 4 packages medicine, J Jewraj and Co; 11 cases glassware, A Hajee Esmael.

FROM BORDEAUX.

D Balduino s—70 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Canton s—25 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Eden Hall s—50 cases brandy, D Cawasjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Ehrenfels s—59 packages glassware, C Nanjee; 19 cases glassware, Ally Hassam and Co; 127 cases glassware, &c, J Rehimtoola; 25 cases glassware, Jaffer Virjee and Co; 405 cases candles, Byramjee Shapoorjee.
Rosetta s—2 cases brandy, D Cowasjee.
Astraea s—50 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrowjee.

FROM BREMEN.

Ehrenfels s—150 cases beer, W Murray and Co; 94 cases beer, D Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—8,000 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co; 50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 14,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 1,010 cwts myrabollams, D Megjee and Co; 1,000½ cwts myrabollams, H Gokaldas; 2,000 cwts wheat, T Ludha; 14,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers, 75 bales wool, Jadowjee Khimjee; 5,100 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co; 320 cwts coir yarn, L Nursee; 800 bales cotton fly, P Heerjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Assam s—218 cwts gum, H Z Abeden; 19 cwts wory, N Meance.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 378 cwts myrabollams, E Spinner ann Co; 550 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 275 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 28 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 402 cwts myrabollams, 1,400 cwts joowar, 100 cwts makai, and 450 cwts oil cakes and 790 cwts gum, Otto Martin; 6,000 cwts bone-meal, Croft Wells and Co; 17 pots geranium oil, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BREMEN.

Ehrenfels s—5 tons blackwood, Warden and Co; 1,178½ cwts wheat flour, The Union Flour Mills.

FOR HULL.

Sullamut s—1,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Badsworth s—6 bales cotton, Prier do Saone and Co; 50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arab s—15,007½ cwts gingellyseed and 4,002 cwts poppyseed, F L Batliboi and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 225 cwts coir yarn, L Maneckchand; 6,600 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 11,100 cwts wheat, 4,699 cwts teelseed and 3,800 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 750 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 350 cwts wheat flour, D M Doomasia.
Sullamut s—2,001 cwts poppyseed, Beyts Craig and Co; 303¾ cwts cumminseed, N Javerchand; 1,300 cwts horns, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Arab s—2,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 8,000 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton and 4,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 3,000 cwts wheat, Beyts Craig and Co; 100 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—330 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—3,999 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 450 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 20.

Morris, Captain, Bo, R A, on duty, from Rawal Pindi.
Piele, Lieut, Bo, R A, on duty, from Rawal Pindi.
Bray, Lieut, Bo, R A, on duty, from Rawal Pindi.
Campbell, Lieut, Bo, R A, on duty, from Rawal Pindi.

DECEMBER 21.

Hibbert, Capt, Bo, Lanc Fus, on leave, from Mount Abu.

DEPARTURE.—DECEMBER 22.

Seppings, Major, Bo, 2nd K O York L I, on duty, to Kundalla.
Tuite, Capt, Ms, 23rd Regt N L I, on duty, to Wunthoo.
Gordon, Capt, Bo, 2nd Lancers, from duty, to Ahmednagar.

DECEMBER 23.

Oswald, Lieut, Ms, 3rd Burma Regt, on leave, to Karachi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 24th December, 1891.

1. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from the 22nd instant :—Gunner James Stafford.

2. There will be no drills during the week commencing Monday the 28th instant, except on Saturday, the 2nd January, when the annual Gun target practice of No. 1 Company will be continued, which members of No. 2 Company can also attend.

3. There will be class firing at Coorla on Tuesday and Friday next week, the 29th December and 1st January.

4. Both Head Quarters will be closed from Thursday, the 24th instant, to Monday, the 28th instant, inclusive.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 24th December, 1891.

1. With white uniform the shoulder straps are to be three (3) inches wide at bottom. The bottom part of the shoulder badge is to be half (½) an inch from the bottom of the shoulder strap. The lower edge of rank badges is to be half (½) an inch above the top of the shoulder badge. The collar ornaments are to be worn with the inner edges one and a quarter (1¼) inches from ends of collar, with the lower part of badge a quarter (¼) of an inch from bottom of collar.

2. No. 227 Vol. W. A. E. Boyd having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "A" Company.

3. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows :—
No. 3190 Vol. N. W. Graham to "A" Company.
No. 3191 Vol P. F. De Jeysus to "F" Company.
No. 3192 Vol. A. M. Lyon, to "F" Company.

By Order
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM Major
and Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Rifles.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE :
31, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED :
ON DEPOSITS at Call......2 per Cent. per Annum.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
12 Months...............4½ „ „
6 Months...............4 „ „
3 Months...............3 „ „
For shorter periods, terms on application.

T. PAYN,
Agent.

OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

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HANKOW, HIOGO, ILOILO, LYONS, MANILA, NEW YORK, PEKING.
PENANG, SAIGON, SAN FRANCISCO, SINGAPORE, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4 Per Cent.
On Fixed Deposits, for 6 months, at 3 Per Cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
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40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

RESERVE FUND—£1,30,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn Mills Currie & Co.,* and *National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.

BRANCHES—Edinburg, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.

AGENCIES in the Persian Gulf, Penang, Singapore, and Hong kong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed theron when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
May 16, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

JAS. BUCHAN,
Manager.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations. Rs. 5½.

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(1845)

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Chief Agents for Bombay.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL and other FUNDS,
£477,774-12-10 on the 31st December, 1890.

NO FORFEITURE OF ASSURANCE
IN THE EVENT OF DISCONTINUANCE.

EACH Payment under the Limited Premium System securing

PROPORTIONATE SUM ASSURED
AND
PROPORTIONATE BONUS,

POSITIVE PROMISSORY NOTES,

Unconditional and Payable to Bearer, being issued with each Premium.

FIXED SURRENDER VALUES.

LIBERAL CONDITIONS
AND
BONUS ADDITIONS.

RATES MODERATE.

EURASIAN LIVES ARE TAKEN AT THE SAME RATES AS FOR EUROPEANS.

ENTIRE NET PREMIUMS (NOT LESS THAN 80 PER CENT. OF THE GROSS) INVESTED IN TRUST FOR POLICY-HOLDERS.

CLAIMS PAYABLE AFTER ONE MONTH ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Intending Assurers are Invited to Note that this year being the Bonus Year, all Policies on WITH PROFIT Scale effected during this month of December will rank for a FULL YEAR'S BONUS.

Prospectus, Deed of Trust, and all necessary Information may be obtained on Application to

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SPECIAL FEATURES !

1. ANNUAL DIVISION OF PROFITS.—52 Bonuses have been declared and the average annual return in actual cash has been over Rs. 45 in every Rs. 100 paid in premium.

2. FINANCIAL STRENGTH.—The Accumulated Funds are upwards of 40 per cent. of the Total Risks Outstanding. In addition to this there is £140,000 uncalled capital.

3. ECONOMY OF MANAGEMENT.—The Expenses for last year were under 10 per cent. of the Income.

The Universal is the OLDEST ESTABLISHED Life Office in India.

CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Apply to
KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	Frs. 10,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

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The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments or Children and Liberal Annuities.

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SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in	boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	„	„	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3¾	„	„	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„	„	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

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MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

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CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS :—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,

NOTICE :—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 ins.
Height, including stopper, 11 ins.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £1,572,248 were granted during 1890. This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £144,669, and now amount to £7,488,625 sterling, being an increase of nearly Two-and-a-half millions or 50 per cent. during the last 15 years.

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

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POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1862	£309,690 0 0
„	1885	£888,156 0 0
„	1886	£955,039 0 0
„	1889	£1,104,173 16 10

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NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174 12 4	1884	£5,348,407 9 2
1879	£4,260,595 15 1	1889	£6,161,508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
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ONE MAIL PHAETON, with a pair of Grey Walers, and a set of English-made double Harness. One Single-seated Light Office BROUGHAM by Kesterton.

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ASTHMA soon yields to the Expectorant, as it overcomes the spasmodic contraction of the wind-tubes, and facilitates the expulsion of the mucus which clogs them.

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SORE LUNGS are afforded prompt relief, as it removes all irritating matter from the Pulmonary Organs, heals and invigorates them, and has thus saved thousands from Consumption.

COUGHS, Colds, Wooping-Cough, Croup, and all Throat-ails, or Pulmonary Complaints, are beneficially effected or certainly cured by this Remedy. It is scientifically compounded from carefully selected drugs, and will be found, on trial, worthy the reputation it has established for itself as a

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Can be had from all Respectable Chemists and Druggists in India.

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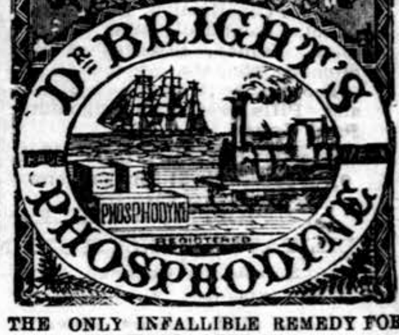

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Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individul as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach and intestines, with a harmony vigour, yet, mildness unparalleled in medicine.

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Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

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Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

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The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S and refuse Useless Substitute.

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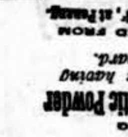

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Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!

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Dose
- For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning.
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Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

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Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

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Has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most **reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.**

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A perfect blending of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of fine Old Whiskies in their Native Purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

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Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.

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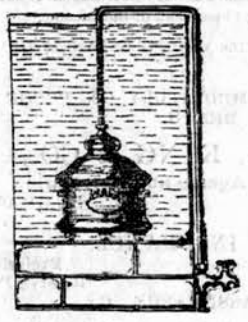

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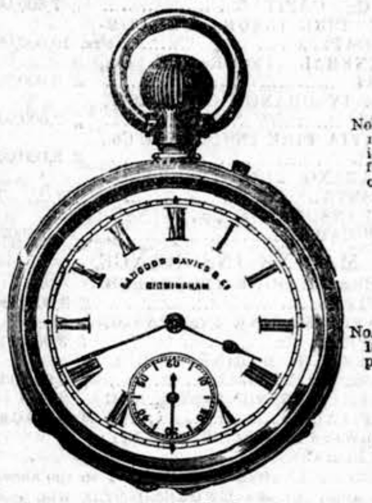

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Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON : GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, W[illegible] Street, London, E.C.—PARIS : Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA : THACKER, SPINK & Co.